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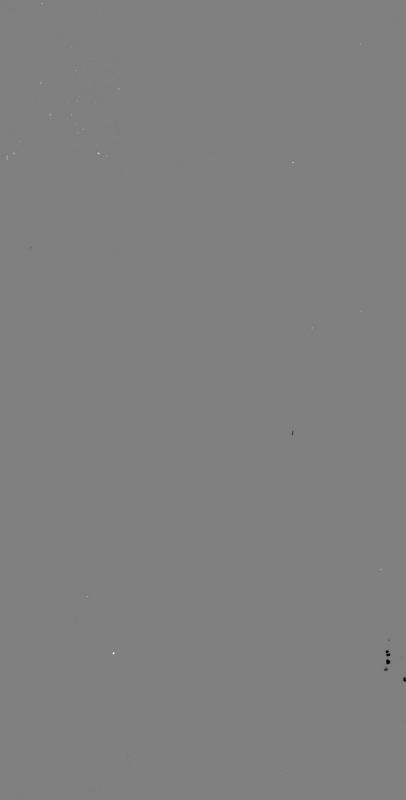
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# AND R. D. D. D. C. D. L. C. D. C. D.

Fall 1929 Spring 1930







# STATE CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Also

#### FEDERAL CERTIFICATE

Accompany all Shipments

guaranteeing all stock free from disease or pests.



## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Nursery Certificate No. 12 (Resident)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE NURSERY PREMISES

Andorra	Murseries,			
 		 	 	_

including \_\_1.000 \_\_ acres of stock have been officially inspected and passed in accordance with the provisions of Acro of the General Assembly, approved the 10th day of March, 1927.

Permission bely granted this principle oell and ship nunery stock, which has been giftedly inspected, for the payr ending September 30th, 1930; provided that a ring on which an exect sponyl of this certificate in printed must be stacked to such package, bundle, balay for or carload lot so shipped.

This Certificate does not cover the requirements of any special quarantins or regulation promulgated by this Commonwealth or by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This Certificate is void after October 1, 1930, but may be revoked for cause.

Issued at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., September 19, 1929

FM. Trueble Chief Nursery Inspector

Director



UNDER the shade of Oaks, with a carpet of Japanese Spurge, Rhododendrons, Azaleas and shade-enduring plants can be massed with superb effect. Through this evergreen carpet spring flowering bulbs can be effectively used.



# ANDORRA NURSERIES, INC.

CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1886 Incorporated 1923 1000 Acres

Wm. Warner Harper, President W. Frazier Harrison, Vice Pres. and Treas. J. Howes Humphreys, Secretary Robert L. Winter, Asst. Secy., Treas.

#### **Directors**

Wm. Warner Harper W. Frazier Harrison George D. Widener Jay Gates W. B. Read B. F. Mechling, Jr. Frederic L. Ballard

#### Sales Department

Jean H. Cojan Leroy R. Dukenfield Wm. L. Fanshawe

#### Landscape Department

Arthur F. Paul Paul R. H. Hunter

Bell Telephone Chestnut Hill 4200-4201-4202

# **Directions for Ordering**

# Nomenclature 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

Give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our judgment in forwarding.

ALL ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO prior sale, and to conditions of stock at delivery date, under the following terms and conditions:

PRICES in this catalog cancel all previous lists and quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra, and are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery on our regular routes.

**STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED** by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irrespective of catalog list price.

**RATES.**—Lots of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10 rate, plus 50%.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when for your convenience accounts will be opened due in 30 days from date of invoice.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS subject to interest at 6 per cent.

# Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1st in the Spring and August 15th in the Fall.

WE WARRANT all goods to be true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped.

**GUARANTEE.**—We give no guarantee on the life of stock, as we have no control after it leaves our hands, and we will not replace stock without charge.

**CLAIMS** must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.—All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE WHILE IN TRANSIT MUST BE MADE AGAINST THE DELIVERY COMPANY. Have delivery agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, and present your claim promptly to the transportation company.

## ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc.

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

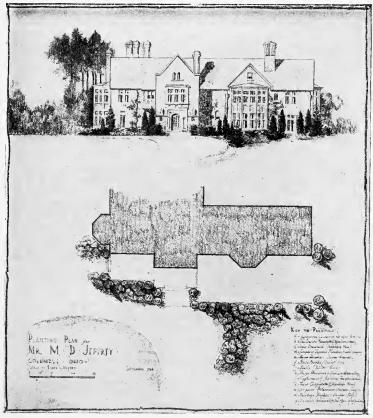
# The Planting Plans are as Important as the Building Plans

There is no doubt that the pleasure we derive from the contemplation or possession of living plants is increased a hundred-fold by skill in their arrangement in the places where they are finally to grow.

The greatest value that a plant can have is certainly not that of a museum specimen, but lies rather in its power to add comfort and attractiveness to the places where we live, work and play.

To all who have planting to do, from the simplest bit to the development of a large place, Andorra Nurseries strongly recommends the advice of a trained Landscape Architect.

From his experience in the use of plant material he can suggest those combinations and arrangements which will be fitting and wise to prevent costly and discouraging mistakes. Planning ahead is a guarantee of success.

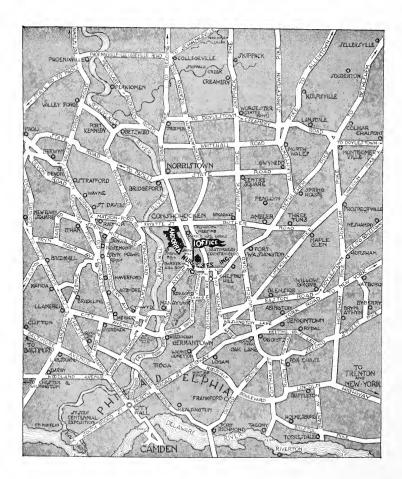


# An Invitation to Andorra

Those interested in trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars.

BY MOTOR from Philadelphia, go out the Parkway; along the East River Drive, continuing up the Wissahickon and Lincoln Drives to McCallum Street, turn left and follow through to dead end, turning right on Mermaid Lane and follow good road, turning left on St. Martins Lane, follow through turning right over bridge at Highland Station, continuing three blocks to Germantown Avenue. Turn left to City Line and then left one square to the Nursery.

TRAIN CONNECTIONS over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour rum out of New York and a half hour from the heart of Philadelphia to Chestnut Hill Stations; from Chestnut Hill a ten-minute ride on the City Line motor bus to City Line brings you within one block of the office.



# EVERGREEN TREES

All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection Will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

#### ABIES concolor.

WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.

Specimens. Large and handsome-

10 to 12 ft. .........Each \$75 00 to 100 00

#### A. nordmanniana.

NORDMAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green foliage. Good specimen.

31/2	to	4	ft.	Each	\$20	00
4	to	5	ft.		25	00
5	to	6	ft.		35	00
6	to	7	ft.		50	00
7	to	8	ft.		100	00

Specimens. Broad, spreading trees, from 10 to 16 ft. in height. \$125 00 to 250 00

#### CEDRUS Atlantica.

MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with dark green foliage. Splendid as a specimen.

Specimens. 8 to 16 ft. Each \$75 00 to 200 00

#### C. atlantica glauca.

BLUE MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. amidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen.

Specimens. 10 to 20 ft... Each \$75 00 to 300 00

#### CRYPTOMERIA japonica, Drachioides.

JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups.

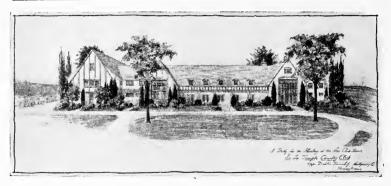
Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Each \$175 00 to 250 00

#### C. japonica lobbi.

LOBB CRYPTOMERIA. Tall and slender. Splendid for Winter effect of dark bronze-tinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for setting off their temples.

Specimens.	5	to	6	ft.	Each	\$25	00
Specimens.	6	to	7	ft.		35	00
Specimens.	20	to	22	ft.		300	00

Specimen Evergreens to be satisfactory to you must be transplanted stock with good roots. You are purchasing for results.



#### LU LU TEMPLE COUNTRY CLUB.

ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

ILEX. (See also pages 32, 33-73.)

#### I. aquifolium.

ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in Winter landscapes in protected corners.

3	½ to	4	ft.	 ٠.	 	 		 			.Each	\$10	00
4	to	5	ft.	 								12	50
5	to	6	ft.	 								17	50
6	to	7	ft.	 								25	00

#### I. opaca.

Per 10 \$60 00 80 00

#### JUNIPERUS chinensis.

CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar form; grayish-green foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen planting.

Specimens. 8 to 12 ft...Each \$35 00 to 50 00

#### J. chinensis, albo-variegata.

4	to	5	ft.														.]	E	a	c	h		320	00
5	to	6	ft.																				25	00
6	to	7	ft.																				30	00
7	to	8	ft.																				35	00
8	to	9	ft.																				50	00
S	pec	in	iens		1(	)	to	12	2	f	t.				\$	6	0		0	0	t	0	75	00

#### J. chinensis columnaris.

NEW. COLUMNAR JUNIPER. Tall, slim growth. Steel-blue color. Hardy and a splendid formal specimen.

^	Pro.			CILITAL	~ POC	JIIII CII.			
6	to	7	ft.				Each	\$25	00
7	to	8	ft.					30	00
8	to	9	ft.					35	0.0

JU	INIPERUS chinensis, femina reevesi.   REEVES JUNIPER. Of free-growing form more valued in mixed planting than formal use. Spreading upright branches.   4 to 5 ft	
J.	chinensis pfitzeriana.           PFITZER JUNIPER. Its sweeping graygreen branchlets give this broad, bushy type value for mixed planting.           1½ to 2 ft. spread         Each \$3 00           2 to 2½ ft spread         4 50           2½ to 3 ft. spread         7 50           3½ to 4 ft. spread         12 50           4 to 4½ ft. spread         20 00           4½ to 5 ft. spread         25 00	Per 10 \$25 00 40 00 60 00 100 00
J.	chinensis sargenti.  SARGENT JUNIPER. Spreading form similar to "Waukegan" but foliage rich gray green.  12 to 15 in	45 00
J.	chinensis virginalis.  GLOBE CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low- growing; use in masses in low border planting.  3 to 3½ ft. spread	
J.	COMMON JUNIPER. grayish-green foliage. gfects.  3 to 3½ ft	
J.	communis depressa.  SPREADING JUNIPER. Flat spreading growth; compact.  18 to 24 in	
J.	communis, depressa plumosa.  ANDORRA'S PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. New introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winter when foliage is tinged with rich purple.  12 to 15 in. spreadEach \$2 50 15 to 18 in. spread3 00 18 to 20 in. spread4 00 20 to 24 in. spread5 00 24 to 30 in. spread6 00 30 to 36 in. spread7 50	20 00 24 00 32 50 40 00 50 00 60 00

Junipers are of special value to the planter, thriving in all but wet soils and under varied climatic conditions. A Juniper for every position.

JUNIPERUS communis, horizontalis douglasi.		
WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliag	ge.	
Low growing, spreading; of exceptional mer         12 to 15 in. spread       Each \$2         15 to 18 in. spread       3         18 to 24 in. spread       5         24 to 30 in. spread       7         3 to 3½ ft. spread       10         4 to 5 ft. spread       12	50 \$20 00 27 00 40 50	$\begin{smallmatrix}00\\00\end{smallmatrix}$
J. communis, suecica.  SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slogrowing; gray-green needles. Tall columns		
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 2½ to 3 ft. 4 3 to 3½ ft. 5 3½ to 4 ft. 6	00 35 00 45	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$
J. excelsa, stricta.  SPINEY GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growin	ø	
pyramidal form with gray-green foliage. E cellent in the formal garden.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 50 00 00	
J. japonica.		
JAPANESE JUNIPER. Medium growth- fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm. Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20	at	
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.	at 00	
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde	at 00 n- 50 00 80	
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde yellow form of J. Japonica.  2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 { 3½ to 4 ft	at 000 n- 50 00 80 50 100	00
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde yellow form of J. Japonica.  2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 ( 3½ to 4 ft	at 000 n- 50 00 80 50 100	00
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde yellow form of J. Japonica.  2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 ( 3½ to 4 ft	at 000 n- 50 000 80 100 i'' ne 50 30	00
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde yellow form of J. Japonica.  2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 ( 3½ to 4 ft	at 000 n- 50 80 100 i'' ne 50 30	00
fronded form—a loose pyramidal type of gre charm.  Specimens. 3 to 3½ x 3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 (  J. japonica, aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. A golde yellow form of J. Japonica.  2½ to 3 ftEach \$7 ft. 3½ to 4 ft	at 000 n- 50 000 80 100 i'' ne 50 30 dit- 50 30 45	00



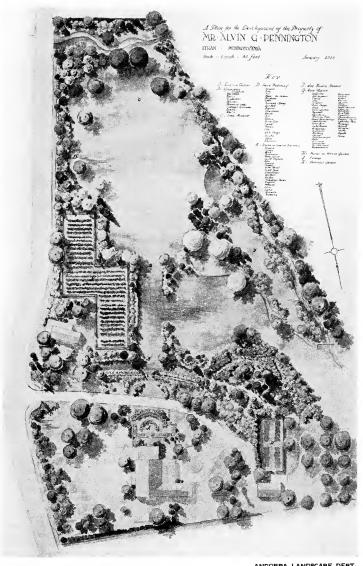
ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT

#### CEDARS WELL PLACED.

JŲ	JNIPERUS sabina, tamariscifolia.	
	TAMARIX SAVIN. Grayish-green foliage,	
	suited for rockery work. Low, spreading.	Per 10
	8 to 10 in. spad	\$15 00
	10 to 12 in. spread 2 50	20 00
	15 to 18 in. spread	28 00
	15 to 18 in. spread	40 00
	24 to 30 in. spread 7 50	60 00
T.	virginiana.	
•	REDCEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling	
	the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark	
	green color. All these Cedars should be used	
	more in deciduous plantings, where they give	
	an enlivening note in color and form. All the	
	tall varieties are excellent for formal work.	
	3 to 4 ft	40 00
	4 to 5 ft 6 00	47 50
	5 to 6 ft 7 50	60 00
	6 to 7 ft 12 50	100 00
	7 to 8 ft	135 00
	8 to 10 ftEach \$17 50 to 20 00	
	12 to 14 ft 35 00 to 40 00	
	Large Specimens. \$5 00 per foot.	
J.	virginiana, elegantissima.	
	GOLDTIP REDCEDAR. Like Redcedar in	
	form, with attractive golden tipped growth.	
	Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and	
	beautiful tree.	
	5 to 6 ftEach \$20 00	
J.	virginiana, glauca.	
	SILVER REDCEDAR. A bluish gray. For	
	garden or border. Tall and slender.	
	5 to 6 ftEach \$20 00	
	6 to 7 ft 25 00	
	<b>Specimens.</b> 7 to 8 ft	
	Specimens.         9 to 10 ft.         40 00           Specimens.         10 to 11 ft.         50 00	
	Specimens. 10 to 11 ft 50 00	
	Specimens.       11 to 12 ft.       60 00         Specimens.       14 to 16 ft.       75 00 to 100 00	

JUNIPERUS virginiana, schotti.	
SCHOTT REDCEDAR. Very like the Red cedar in form and color. Interesting texture	- •
5 to 6 ft.       Each \$17 50         6 to 7 ft.       20 00         7 to 8 ft.       25 00	)
J. virginiana tripartita.  FRONDED JUNIPER. Upright branching habit; foliage similar to Juniperus Pfitzeri.  3 to 3½ ft	
5 to 5/2 it	
PICEA alba.	
WHITE SPRUCE. Gray green foliage; broad handsome growth.	l Per 10
2       to 2½ ft.       Each \$3 50         3       to 3½ ft.       4 50         3½ to 4 ft.       6 00         4 to 5 ft.       7 50         5 to 6 ft.       9 00         6 to 7 ft.       12 50	40 00 50 00 60 00 70 00
P. engelmani.         ENGELMANN SPRUCE.       Broad pyramidal form with soft gray-green foliage.       Splendid foliage.         as a specimen.       3 to 3½ ft.       Each \$12 50         5 to 6 ft.       20 00         6 to 7 ft.       25 00	100 00
P. excelsa.	
NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for screens and hedges. Dark green; rapid growth,	
18 to 24 in.       Each \$2 50         2½ to 3 ft.       3 50         3½ to 4 ft.       5 00         4 to 5 ft.       6 00         5 to 6 ft.       8 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
P. orientalis,	
ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$20 00 4 to 5 ftEach \$25 00 to 30 00	
<b>Specimens.</b> 8 to 18 ft Each \$75 00 to 250 00	
P. polita.  TIGERTAIL SPRUCE. Warm green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups.	
21/2 to / ft	

3½ to 4 ft. .... Each \$20 00 7 to 8 ft. .... 50 00



ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

 $W^{HAT\ A}$  SATISFACTION to have a definite planting plan to work with and up to. What a saving in money and time when planting follows a definite thought, and how much more satisfactory the results.

#### PICEA pungens.

COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. Each \$50 00 to 75 00 Specimens. 12 to 14 ft. ...\$100 00 to 150 00

#### P. pungens, glauca.

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. Familiar silvery-blue tree; provides distinct color note. Use as specimen.

	_								
3 to	$3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.					.Each	\$15	00
3½ 'to	4	ft.						20	00
4 to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ft.						25	00
						\$75			
			to	25	ft.	Price	on a	appli	ca-
tion.									

#### P. pungens, kosteri.

KOSTER COLORADO SPRUCE. Like variety glauca, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green.

2½ to 3	ft.				 	 	E.	ach	\$25	00
3 to 3½	ft.					 	 		30	00
5 to 6	ft.					 	 		35	00
Specimens.	6	to	7	ft.		 	 		50	00
Specimens.	. 7	to	8	ft.		 	 		60	00
Specimens.	. 8	to	9	ft.	 	 	 		75	00

#### PINUS cembra.

 SWISS
 STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles.

 4 to 5 ft.
 Each \$17 50

 5 to 6 ft.
 20 00

 6 to 7 ft.
 25 00

 7 to 8 ft.
 35 00

 8 to 10 ft.
 50 00

#### P. densiflora, globosa.

#### P. montana.

MOUNTAIN PINE. A rugged picturesque grower, broad spreading—more upright and open than the dwarfer "mugho."

3½ to 4½ ft. ......Each \$20 00 to 25 00 6 to 8 ft. Specimens .....40 00 to 50 00 10 to 14 ft. Specimens .... 60 00 to 100 00

PINUS montana, mughus.  MUGHO PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact an neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark gree foliage and formal shape make it valuable i the same situations where Boxbush is used N. B.—These have been recently transplante and sheared.  15 to 18 in. spread Each \$5 (18 to 24 in. spread 7 7 24 to 30 in. spread 10 (18 Specimens. 30 to 36 in. spread 15 0	n n d. Per 10 00 \$40 00 00 90 00
P. nigra.	
AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for borde or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. It glossy, dark green needles and rugge branches will stand the smoke of cities.  3 to 3\% ft	as d
3½ to 4 ft 8 5	0 70 00
5 to 6 ft	0 115 00
6 to 7 ft	
P. resinosa.	U
RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, red dish brown; foliage, light green.	i-
2½ to 3 ftEach \$4 0	
3 to 3½ ft 5 0 3½ to 4 ft 7 5	
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	
7 to 8 ft	
P. rigida.  PITCH PINE. Close growth—needles short color lighter than "nigra" or "resinosa."  Excellent for screening.  4 to 5 ft	0 90 00
6 to 7 ft. XX Bushy (K) 15 0 P. strobus.	0 135 00
WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glau cous foliage. Group on lawn or high borde with flowering trees. Use for close screen.	r
3 to 4 ftEach \$5 0 4 to 5 ft6 0	
5 to 6 ft	0 80 00
10 to 12 ft 50 0	-
12 to 14 ft	
P. sylvestris.	
<b>SCOTCH PINE.</b> Reddish brown bark, silver, green foliage. A quick growing screen tree.	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	0 60 00
6 to 7 ft 12 5	
7 to 8 ft 20 0	0

PINUS thunbergi.  JAPANESE BLACK PINE. Somewhat similar to our White Pine. Foliage shorter and	
darker. Handsome. 3 to 3½ ft Each \$8 50 3½ to 4 ft 10 00	
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi.           DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green foliage. Can be used for hedges.           3 to 4 ft.         Each \$6 50           4 to 5 ft.         10 00           5 to 6 ft.         12 50           Specimens. 8 to 9 ft.         25 00           Specimens. 9 to 10 ft.         35 00           Specimens. 10 to 12 ft.         50 00	Per \$50 90 115
RETINOSPORA filifera. (CHAMAECYPARIS.)	
THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings, as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.  3½ to 4 ft. Heavy	
R. filifera aurea.  GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED. Growth same as "filiferia" but color golden yellow.  18 to 24 in	
R. obtusa.         HINOKI CYPRESS. Tall growth, habit dense; foliage short and deepest green.         6 to 7 ft.       Each \$50 00         8 to 9 ft.       75 00         Specimens.         12 to 14 ft., Each \$100 to \$150.00	
R. obtusa crippsi. YELLOW HINOKI CYPRESS. Bright Golden foliage, free habit.	
4 to 5 ft.       Each \$25 00         5 to 6 ft.       35 00         7 to 8 ft.       50 00	
R. obtusa, nana, and obtusa magnifica.  DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. Very slow-growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Useful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.	
Specimens.       5 to 6 ft.       Each \$60 00         Specimens.       6 to 7 ft.       75 00         Specimens.       7 to 8 ft.       100 00         Specimens.       8 to 9 ft.       150 00	



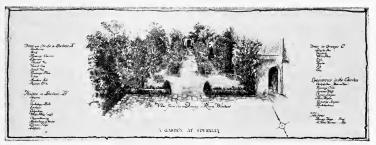
AN EFFECTIVE ENTRANCE.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

7114	LITECI	IV L LIVINANCE.		Jointh L	.,,,,,,,,,
RE	TINOSPO	ORA pisifera.			
		A CYPRESS. Tall, pyrami broad, flat foliage of deep, glo A beautiful formal specimen.		Per	10
	5 to 6 f 6 to 7 f Specime Specime Specime	ons. 7 to 8 ft	5 00 8 00 9 00 6 00 9 00	\$115 135 165	<b>00</b>
R.	low foli habit. 3 to 3 3½ to 4	N SAWARA CYPRESS. Golden age. Like R. pisifera in form : 1/2 ft	and 50	60 85	
	Specime	ns. 10 to 12 ft\$75.00 to 100	00		
R.	riety, stand form	CYPRESS. This, with the golden ands shearing best. Useful for hed nal work. A tall pyramidal shape.	ges		
	2½ to 3 3 to 3 3½ to 4 4 to 4 4½ to 5 5 to 6 6 to 7 7 to 8 8 to 9 10 to 1 14 to 1	½ ft.       7         ft.       10         ½ ft.       12         ft.       15         ft.       17         ft.       20         ft.       30         ft.       40         2 ft.       \$75.00 to 85	7 50 0 00 2 50 6 00 7 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 6 00	40 60 80 100 125 160	00 00 00 00
					,

For the formal planting no class of ever-greens are more adaptable than the Retinospo-ras. Beautiful in matured form or in close sheared formality.

RETINOSPORA plumosa, aurea.	
GOLDENPLUME CYPRESS. One of hardiest. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best for specimens or hedges.	Per 10
2½ to 3       ft.       Each \$7 50         3 to 3½ ft.       10 00         3½ to 4       ft.       12 50	\$60 00 80 00 100 00
Specimens.         8 to 9 ft.         40 00           Specimens.         10 to 18 ft.         \$75.00 to 150 00	
R. plumosa, sulphurea.	
<b>SULPHURPLUME CYPRESS.</b> Soft yellowish-green color; compact form.	
1½ to 2 ft	40 00 60 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft	• • • • •
Specimens.         6 to 7 ft.         35 00           Specimens.         7 to 8 ft.         40 00	
Specimens. Broad pyramidal shaped—	
9 to 10 ftEach \$60.00 to 75 00	
R. sieboldi.	
SIEBOLD CYPRESS. Compact growth; foliage silver-gray, turning to rich purple tones in winter.	
2½ to 3 ftEach \$6 00	50 00
3 to 3½ ft	60 00 85 00
R. squarrosa.	
MOSS CYPRESS. Choise as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.	
2½ to 3 ftEach \$6 00	50 00
3 to 3½ ft	65 00 85 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	<b>135 0</b> 0
6 to 7 ft	175 00
Specimens.         8 to 9 ft.         Each \$35 00           Specimens.         10 to 18 ft.         50.00 to 150 00	300 00
SCIADOPITYS verticillata.	
UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen.	
5 to 6 ft.	
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft	
Specimens.       9 to 10 ft.       85 00         Specimens.       10 to 12 ft.       125 00         Specimens.       12 to 14 ft.       150 00	



ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

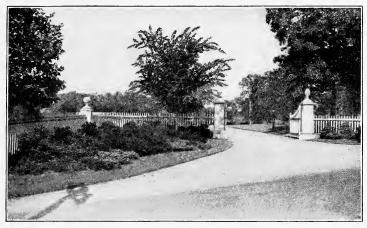
#### A GARDEN VISTA.

TAXUS baccata.
ENGLISH YEW.         A dense, close branched evergreen with dark green foliage. Berries bright red, splendid in protected positions.           4 to 5 ft.         Each \$30 00           5 to 6 ft.         40 00           6 to 7 ft.         50 00           Specimens.         7 to 8 ft.         75 00           Specimens.         9 to 10 ft.         \$100.00 to 150 00
T. baccata adpressa. SHORT LEAVED YEW. Deep green foliage.
picturesque form, slow growth.  Specimens. 6 to 7 ft
T. baccata, aurea.
GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage.  Specimens. Wide and bushy, boldly contoured.  Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft Each \$50 00  Specimens. 3 to 4 ft 60 00  Specimens. 4 to 5 ft 75 00  Specimens. 5 to 8 ft\$100.00 to 250 00
T. baccata, erecta aurea.  GOLDEN BROOM YEW. Similar in habit
to preceding. Foliage bright gold.
to preceding. Foliage bright gold.  Specimens. 4 to 5 ft Each \$40.00 to \$50 00  Specimens. 5 to 6 ft\$85.00 to 100 00
<ul> <li>T. baccata gracilis pendula.</li> <li>RAMS HORN YEW. Growth symmetrical, with horizontal branches drooping at the ends. Most ornamental of the Yews.</li> <li>Specimens. 7 to 8 ft Each \$75 00 Specimens. 9 to 12 ft \$100.00 to 150 00</li> </ul>
T. baccata, repanda.  SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Exceedingly rich in foliage, this dwarf type is of most

pleasing character and masses well with other

preasing character and masses wen with other	
Evergreens. As a low hedge it has no su-	
perior. For fronting the Evergreen border	
it is just right.	Per 10
15 to 18 in. Spread	\$35 00
18 to 20 in. Spread 5 00	
20 to 24 in. Spread 6 50	

	EVERGREEN TREES	
TA	AXUS baccata, washingtoni.  WASHINGTON YEW. Strong growing, dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.	
	<b>Specimens.</b> 4 to 6 ft Each \$50 00 to \$100 00	
T.	canadensis.  CANADIAN YEW. A flat growing type excellent for rockery work or for shady places.  12 to 15 in	Per 10 \$20 00
T.	cuspidata.  JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading,	
	deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plantations near house and garden for its note of richness.	
	Specimens are unusually large pieces with spreading branches forming plants of rich character.	
	15 to 18 in. Spread       Each \$4 00         18 to 24 in. Spread       6 00         2 ft. x 2 ft. Spread       8 50         2½ ft x 2½ ft. Spread       15 00	35 00 50 00
	Specimens. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Spread 20 00 Specimens. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Spread 25 00	
Τ.	cuspidata, brevifolia.  DWARF JAPANESE YEW. One of the richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.  15 to 18 in	
	Specimens.       2 x 2 ft.       20 00         Specimens.       2 to 2½ ft.       25 00	
T.	UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.	
	Specimens.       4 to 4½ ft.       Each \$30 00         Specimens.       5 to 6 ft.       50 00         Specimens.       6 to 7 ft.       75 00         Specimens.       7 to 8 ft.       100 00	
T.	cuspidata fastigiata. "NEW."  ANDORRAS UPRIGHT YEW. Introduced by Andorra. A "sport" from "cuspidata." Broader than the Irish Yew, but distinctly columnar in form. Foliage deep green.	
	3       to 3½ ft.       Each \$30 00         3½ to 4       ft.       35 00         4       to 4½ ft.       40 00         4½ to 5       ft.       50 00	



AN ENTRANCE AT "ERDENHEIM."

A N ENTRANCE planting of dignity and simplicity. The value of drifts or masses of a few well-chosen species, instead of a scattering of many kinds, is here shown.

#### TAXUS cuspidata intermedia.

A form between "cuspidata" and "brevifolia." Compact growth, rich foliage.

Specimens. 2 to 21/2 ft. Spread

Each \$15 00 
 Specimens.
 2½ to 3 ft. Spread ... 20 00

 Specimens.
 3 to 3½ ft. Spread ... 25 00

#### THUJA occidentalis.

AMERICA	N	ARB	ORV	VITA	E.	Colu	mn	ar;				
close; adm	nits	severe	clip	ping	. Spl	endid	hed	lge				
plant. Of	mer	it for	info	rmal	use.				Per	10	Per 1	100
2½ to 3	ft.					. Each	\$3	00	\$27	50	\$250	00
3 to 3½	ft.						4	00	35	00	300	00
3½ to 4	ft.					<b></b>	5	00	45	00	350	00
4 to 5								00	50	00	400	00
5 to 6								50	60	00	500	00
6 to 7	ft.						10	00	90	00	750	00
7 to 8	ft.	Extra							112	<b>5</b> 0		
8 to 9		Extra							125	00		
9 to 10	ft.	Extra	ı bu	shy			17	50	160	00		
Specimens.	. 10	) to 11	ft.				20	00	180	00		
Specimens	. 12	2 to 14	ft.			. <b>.</b>	$^{22}$	50	200	00		
Specimens	. 14	to 16	ft.				25	00				
occidentalis, douglasi.												
					_		-					

#### T.

DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE. Formal slim pyramid form; deep green foliage. Ideal for formal planting.

Specimens.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	to	4	ft.	Each	\$6	50	60	00
Specimens.	4	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ft.		7	50	67	50
Specimens.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	to	5	ft.		8	50	75	00
Specimens.	5	to	6	ft.		12	50	100	00
Specimens.	6	to	7	ft.		15	00	125	00
Specimens.	7	to	8	ft.		17	50	160	00
Specimens.	8	to	9	ft.		20	00		
Specimens.	9	to	10	ft.		25	00		
Specimens	10	t.o	12	ft.		35	00		

T	HUJA occidentalis, globosa.		
	GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, close, compact, gray-green. For accent in formal use.	Per 10	Per 100
	12 to 15 in	25 00 30 00	\$200 00 225 00 250 00
	20 to 24 in 4 00	35 00	275 00
T.	occidentalis hoveyi.  HOVEY ARBORVITAE. Dense, slow growing. Foliage light green.  2 to 2½ ft	45 00	
<b></b>		10 00	
1.	occidentalis, lutea.  PEABODY ARBORVITAE. Similar in habit to type; foliage clear, lasting golden yellow.		
	3 to 4 ft	50 00	
	4 to 4½ ft	$65 00 \\ 75 00$	
	5 to 6 ft	.0 00	
	6 to 7 ft	140 00	
	7 to 8 ft	165 00	
T.	occidentalis, pyramidalis.		
	PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.		
	Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for for-		
	mal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form. 3½ to 4 ft Each \$6 00	55 00	
	5 to 6 ft	75 00	
	6 to 7 ft	<b>11</b> 0 00	
	7 to 8 ft		
	10 to 12 ft 20 00		
T.	occidentalis, reidi.		
	REID ARBORVITAE. Dense; rather conical		
	form. Foliage bright green.	0.5 00	
	1½ to 2       ft.       Each \$4 00         2       to 2½ ft.       6 00	$\begin{array}{cc} 35 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$	
T.	occidentalis, rosenthali.		
	ROSENTHAL ARBORVITAE. Medium		
	growth; columnar habit; color deep green. For formal use.		
	3 to 4 ft		
	4 to 5 ft		
T.	occidentalis, spiralis.		
	SPIRAL ARBORVITAE. Dark green foliage; distinct compact, spiral habit.		
	5 to 6 ft		
	7 to 8 ft		
T.	occidentalis, standishi.		
	STANDISH SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal; pendulous branches of light green foliage.		
	5 to 6 ft		
	7 to 8 ft		
	8 to 9 ft		
	10 to 12 ft 50 00		

TH	HUJA occidentalis, vervaeneana.		
••	VERVAENE ARBORVITAE. Graceful, bronze,		
	mottled tree. Pyramidal form for garden or		
	house planting. 6 to 7 ft	Per I	10
	7 to 8 ft		
	8 to 9 ft 20 00		00
	Specimens.         9 to 10 ft.         25 00           Specimens.         12 to 16 ft.         \$25.00 to 50 00		
Т.	occidentalis wareana.		
	SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE. Gray green foli-		
	age; slow compact growth.	0.0	00
	2 to 2½ ftEach \$3 50 2½ to 3 ft 6 00		
	3 to 3½ ft		
	3½ to 4 ft 8 50		50
	4 to 4½ ft		00 00
	5 to 6 ft. Extra heavy 15 00		
	6 to 7 ft. Extra heavy 20 00	185	00
	7 to 8 ft. Extra heavy25 00		
Т.	occidentalis wareana aurea.		
	GOLDEN SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE.		
	3½ to 4 ftEach \$8 50	72	50
	4 to 4½ ft 10 00		00
	5 to 6 ft		
T.			
	ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Tall and slender like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For		
	formal work.		
	3 to 3½ ft		
	3½ to 4 ft		00 00
	5 to 6 ft		
	6 to 7 ft 8 50		
	7 to 8 ft		00 00
	10 to 12 ft		
	12 to 14 ft\$25.00 to 35 00		
T.	orientalis, aurea nana.		
	BERKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Con-		
	ical; foliage warm golden. For garden or		
	foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.		
	15 to 18 in	35 (	00
	18 to 24 in 6 00	50 (	00
	24 to 30 in		
	42 to 48 in		
	48 to 54 in		
T.	orientalis, compacta.		
	PARSONS ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, columnar		
	shape; fresh green. For the very formal		
	place or hedges. 2½ to 3 ft	40 (	00
	3½ to 4 ft 6 00	48 (	00
	4 to 4½ ft 7 50	60 (	
	4½ to 5 ft 10 00	85 (	UU

#### THUJA orientalis, elegantissima.

ROLLINSONS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.

3 t	o 3½	ft.				 	٠.	 .Each	12	50
Specia	mens.	6	to	7	ft.	 		 .Each	\$25	00
Specia	mens.	7	to	8	ft.	 		 	35	00

#### THUJOPSIS borealis, latifolia glauca.

FALSE ARBORVITAE. Vigorous, erect and slender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.

5 to 6 ft.	Each	\$17	50
6 to 7 ft.		25	00

#### TSUGA canadensis.

CANADA HEMLOCK. For enlivening Winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade; in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as a specimen this tree is invaluable.

				Per 10	Per 100
2	to 21	½ ft.		\$35 00	\$300 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to 3	ft.	Each \$6 0	0 54 00	450 00
3	to 31	½ ft.	6 7	5 60 00	540 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	to 4	ft.		67 50	600 00
4	to 5	ft.	8 5	0 75 00	
5	to 6	ft.	10 0	0 90 00	
6	to 7	ft.	15 0	0 135 00	

175 00

225 00

25 00

Larger Specimens up to 20 ft. Prices on application.

#### T. caroliniana.

Specimens.

Specimens.

Specimens.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK. Handsome habit: dark green; dense tufted foliage; hardy.

3	to	4	ft.											I	Œ.	a	c	h	9	10	00
		41/2																			
		6																			
6	to	7	ft.																	25	00

#### T. diversifolia.

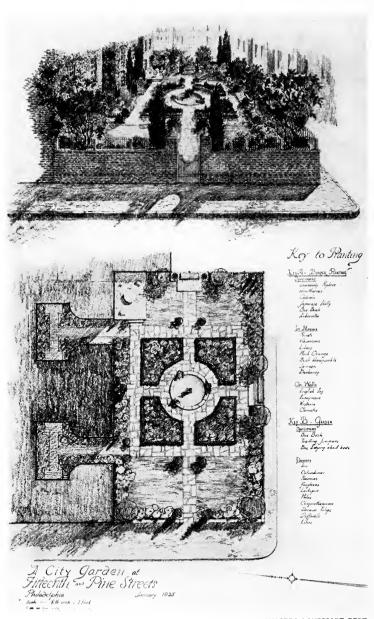
JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Same graceful habit as American form, but with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.

31/2	to	4	ft.	 	15 00
4	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	17 50
41/2	to	5	ft.	 	20 00
5	to	6	ft.	 	25 00
6	to	7	ft.	 	30 00

# **EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock	Sele	cte
ANDROMEDA syn. PIERIS.		
PIERIS floribunda.		
MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH.	Per	10
12 to 15 in	<b>\$</b> 30	00
15 to 18 in	40	00
18 to 24 in 8 50		
P. japonica.		
JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich freen foli-		
age; graceful white flower clusters.	0.5	00
15 to 18 in	35 45	
AZALEA. (See pages 64 and 65 for Deciduous Aza	ieas.	)
A. amoena. (Hatsugiri.)		
JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring		
with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a		
handsome hedge; effective in masses.		
10 to 12 in	16	
12 to 15 in	$\frac{20}{32}$	
15 to 18 in 4 00 2 to 2½ ft	34	UU
Specimens. 4 to 6 ft\$40.00 to 75 00		
A. fujimoyo (LEDIFOLIA TYPE).		
Flowers of delicate lavender 1½ inches in		
diameter Foliage semi-evergreen.		
18 to 24 inEach \$4 00		50
24 to 30 in 7 50	60	00
A. hinamoyo (KURUME TYPE).		
Evergreen foliage; flowers soft shade of clear		
pink. 18 to 24 inEach \$7 50		
24 to 30 in		
A. hinodegiri.		
HINODEGIRI AZALEA. Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; brenze-green Winter		
foliage.		
10 to 12 inEach \$3 00		00
12 to 15 in		00
15 to 18 in 6 50 18 to 20 in	70	00
20 to 24 in		00
2 to 2½ ft\$12.50 to 20 00		
A. indica, alba.		
HARDY INDIA AZALEA. Low growing;		
dense; light green foliage; white flowers.	2.0	0.0
15 to 18 in		00
18 to 20 in		00
24 to 30 in	100	



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A CHARMING little garden though surrounded with brick walls. A place to bring a breath of country and a bit of restfulness into the City Home.

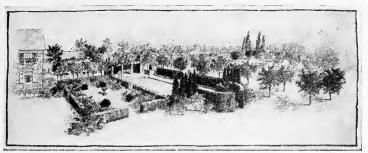
AZ	ZALEA indica, rosea.		
	PINK INDIA AZALEA. Pink tinted.	$\operatorname{Per}$	10
	15 to 18 in	\$32	00
	18 to 20 in 5 00	40	00
	20 to 24 in 7 50	65	00
	Specimens. 24 to 30 in	100	00
	Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft		
Α.	japonica, alba.		
	WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of		
	white flowers in April and May.	9.0	^^
	15 to 18 in Each \$4 00 18 to 20 in 5 00	$\frac{32}{40}$	
	20 to 24 in	65	
	24 to 30 in	00	00
A.	japonica rosea.		
	ROSE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of blush-white to pale rose flowers.		
	15 to 18 in	20	۸۸
	18 to 20 in	$\frac{32}{40}$	
	20 to 24 in	65	
		-	
A.	kaempferi. See page 64.		
A.	kirishima (Damask rose).		
	Rosy white, scarlet stamens. A rare and		
	beautiful form. Very hardy.		
	18 to 24 in	50	00
	24 to 30 in 7 50	60	
	30 to 36 in	90	00
	36 to 42 in		
A.	ledifolia alba.		
	Semi-evergreen foliage; flowers pure white		
	and two to two and a half inches in diameter.		
	18 to 24 in	60	00
	24 to 30 in	100	00
	30 to 36 in		
Δ	ledifolia, narcissiflora (Yodogawa).		
α.	LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender		
	flowers of great beauty.		
	18 to 24 in	40 60	00
	2 to 2½ ft 7 50	60	00
	1 10 10 11		
Α.	ledifolia, pink.		
	ANDORRAS PINK. Broad, bushy growth—foliage same as ledifolia rosea. Flowers		
	2½ inches in diameter—of deep pink.		
	18 to 24 in	65	۸۸
	24 to 30 in	100	
A.	ledifolia, rosea.		
	BLUSH SNOW AZALEA of broad bushy growth—foliage gray-green, flowers 2½ inches		
	in diameter—of a shell pink color.		
	15 to 18 in	32	00
	18 to 24 in	40	
	2 to 2½ ft 12 50	100	

BERBERIS buxifolia.  Very dwarf, evergreen; excellent for low plantings.  18 to 24 in	Per 10 \$30 00	
B. verruculosa.  WARTY BARBERRY. Hardy and evergreen at Philadelphia. Small glossy green oblong lanceolate leaves. A compact grower.  15 to 18 in., B. & BEach \$3 50	30 00	
DIIVIIC 1 James 11.		
BUXUS handsworthi.  HANDSWORTH BOX. Medium dense growth, branches upright, foliage large—bronzy fall color.		
Specimens.       3 to 3½ ft. Each \$20 00 to 30 00         Specimens.       4 to 5 ft 40 00 to 50 00		
B. japonica aurea.  GOLDEN JAPANESE BOX. Dense habit—large foliage. New growth, bright golden yellow.  Handsome specimens 5 to 7 ft.		
Prices on application.		
B. japonica, fortunei.  FORTUNES BOXWOOD. Dense spreading growth, foliage broad, obtuse, rich green. A form with distinct character.  2 to 2½ ft		
D. 4		
B. japonica, rotundifolia.  JAPANESE BOX. Dense rounded habit. Deep green glossy foliage.  15 to 18 in	25 00 36 00	
20 to 24 in.       6 00         26 to 30 in.       15 00         30 to 36 in.       20 00         Specimens.       3 by 3 ft.       25 00	55 00	
<b>Specimens.</b> $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Prices on application.		
B. sempervirens. (Bush Form.)  BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens.		
Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.         10 to 12 in.       Each \$1 00         12 to 15 in.       1 50         15 to 18 in.       2 50         18 to 20 in.       3 00         20 to 24 in.       4 00         26 to 30 in.       10 00	7 50 12 50 20 00 26 00 36 00 90 00	Per 100 \$60 00 85 00
Specimens.       3       x       3       ft.       20       00         Specimens.       3½       x       3½       ft.       30       00         Specimens.       4       x       4       ft.       40       00         Specimens.       4½       x       4       ft.       50       00	180 00 250 00 375 00 450 00	

BUXUS. sempervirens, pyramids.		
PYRAMIDAL BOX. Sheared specimens.	Per 10	
Specimens. 4½ ft	\$225 00	
Specimens.         5         ft.         30         00           Specimens.         5½ ft.         35         00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Specimens.       5½       ft.       35       00         Specimens.       6       ft.       40       00         Col.       ft.       50       00		
Specimens. 6½ ft 50 00	3.0 00	
Specimeno. 72		
B. sempervirens, suffruticosa.		
TRUE DWARF BOX. The best plant		
known for low hedges in the formal garden.		Per 100
3 to 4 in. HeavyPer 1000, \$200 00 4 to 5 in. HeavyPer 1000, 250 00		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 to 6 in. HeavyPer 1000, 200 00		35 00
5 to 6 in. HeavyPer 1000, 300 00 6 to 8 in. HeavyPer 1000, 400 00		50 00
COTONEASTER buxifolia.  Growth upright, foliage dark, fruit red.		
18 to 24 inEach \$2 50	20.00	
18 to 24 m	20 00	
C. franchetti.		
FRANCHET COTONEASTER. Semi-ever-		
green at Phila.; of spreading pendulous habit.		
Red fruit; rich foliage.		
24 to 30 in	$\frac{30}{40} \frac{00}{00}$	
36 to 42 in 5 00	40 00	
C. horizontalis.		
ROCK COTONEASTER.		
8 to 10 in. 4-in. potsEach \$1 50	10 00	
10 to 12 in. 5-in. pots 2 00	12 50	
C. horizontalis perpusilla.		
From 5-in. potsEach \$2 00	<b>15</b> 00	
,		
C. simonsi.		
SIMONS COTONEASTER. Medium to tall		
growth, foliage evergreen. 2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	60.00
2 to 3 it	7 50	00 00
CRATAEGUS. See also page 46.		
C. pyracantha, coccinea.		
EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thorn-		
armed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting		
till New Year.		
Field-grown—propagated from fruiting plants.		
1½ to 2 ft. B. & BEach \$2 50	$20 \ 00$	
2 to 2½ ft. B. & B	30 00	
2½ to 3 ft. B. & B 5 00	40 00	
DAPHNE cneorum.		
ROSE DAPHNE. Very low; spreading.		
Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms		
in Spring. For border or rockery.	4.5	
2 year; 6 to 8 in. in potsEach \$1 50	<b>12 5</b> 0	
2 year; 8 to 10 in. in pots 2 00	<b>15 0</b> 0	

ENKIANTHUS campanulata.  REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS.  holding foliage very late.  shiny green, with brilliant autumnal tints.  Flowers in terminal umbels yellow and red.		
Specimens.       2       to 2½ ft.      Each \$10 00         Specimens.       2½ to 3 ft.       Heavy 15 00         Specimens.       3 to 3½ ft.       Heavy 20 00         Specimens.       3½ to 4 ft.       Heavy 25 00		
EUONYMUS. Deciduous varieties page 70.		
E. radicans.  WINTERCREEPER. Attractive dark green- leaved evergreen plants of slow-growing habit and very hardy. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging. 1-year; field-grown Each \$0.50 2-year; field-grown 75	\$2 50	Per 100 \$20 00 25 00
E. radicans carrierei.  GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.	0.50	00.00
1-year; field-grown	2 50 3 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
E. radicans variegata.  VARIEGATED WINTERCREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.		
3-year; field-grown. 18 to 24 inEach \$0 75	5 00	30 00
E. radicans vegetus.  BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.		
2-year; field-grown. 16 to 18 inEach \$0 75 3-year; field-grown. 18 to 24 in 1 00	3 50 5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$
E. sieboldianus. YEDDO EUONYMUS. Broad bushy growth; large dark green foliage. 3 to 3½ ft		
ILEX. (See also pages 10 and 73.)		
I. crenata.  JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in Evergreen borders with bright-fruited plants.  18 to 20 in. Spread Each \$3 50 20 to 24 in. Spread 7 50 24 in. Spread Bushy 10 00	Per 10 30 00 65 00 85 00	
Specimens.       30 in. Spread.       Bushy.       15 00         Specimens.       36 in. Spread.       Bushy.       20 00         Specimens.       3½ ft. to 4 ft. Spread.         \$25.00 to 60.00	135 00 185 00	

\$35.00 to 60 00



ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

Dog 100

ILLX	crenata,	tortune	21.

FORTUNES HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.

			Each \$15	
Specimens.	3	ft.	20	00
Specimens.	31/2	ft.	25	00
Specimens.	4	ft.		00
Specimens.	5	ft.	75	00

#### I. crenata, microphylla.

**SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY.** Slow-growing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges.

ping. Dest for neages.	Per 10
20 to 24 in E	ach \$8 50 \$70 00
2½ ft	$\dots$ 15 00
Specimens. 3 ft	25 00
Specimens. 3½ ft	30 00
Specimens. 4 ft\$35.00	to 50 00

#### I. glabra.

**INKBERRY.** A dense growing shrub with dark green glossy foliage holding late in the Winter.

12 to 15 in.	Each	\$2	00	16	<b>5</b> 0
15 to 18 in.		2	<b>5</b> 0	20	00
18 to 24 in.	Bushy	3	50	30	00

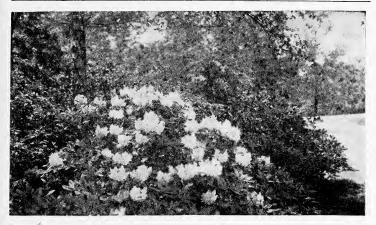
#### KALMIA latifolia.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants. These are very bushy and in every respect specially selected stock. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June. Stands shade well.

										101 1	.00
18 in	. N	Jurs	e <b>ry</b> -	grown	$\dots$ Each	\$2	<b>5</b> 0	20	00	\$180	00
20	to	24	in.	Nursery-grown.		3	50	28	00		
2	to	21/2	ft.	Nursery-grown.		4	00	32	00		
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	ft.	Nursery-grown.		5	00	40	00		
3	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	Nursery-grown.		6	00	<b>5</b> 0	00		

Collected Plants. Car load lots. Prices on application.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei.		
DROOPING LEUCOTHŒ. Graceful arch-		
ing branches of dark shiny green leaves.		
Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass		
for naturalesque effect in shady position.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. ClumpsEach \$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
18 to 24 in. Clumps	22 50	195 00
24 in. Clumps	25 00	225 00
LONICERA. (See pages 75, 76 and 88.)		
L. pileata.  PRIVET HONEYSUCKLE. Low; semi-ever-		
green shrub; dark green foliage; fragrant		
white flowers; purple fruit.		
12 to 15 in. spreadEach \$1 00	9 00	
	8 00	
15 to 18 in spread 1 50	10 00	
MAHONIA aquifolium.		
OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for		
undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting-		
rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.		
15 to 18 in	18 00	160 00
1½ to 2 ft. Heavy	22 50	200 00
2 to 2½ ft. Heavy	27 50	200 00
2½ to 3 ft. Heavy 4 00	35 00	
M. bealei (japonica).		
LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA. Holly-like deep		
green leaves; large clusters of small yellow		
flowers; showy bunches of blue-black berries.		
Use to border evergreens; shade-loving.		
2 to 2½ ftEach \$4 50	40 00	
2½ to 3 ft 7 50	60 00	
PACHYSANDRA terminalis.		
JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover		
in any position. Spring brings a multitude		
of white nosegays on its dark green carpet.		
	1.50	10.00
Field-grownper 1000, \$75 00;	1 50	10 00



For Border Planting in the Full Sunshine or in Partial Shade

#### HYBRID RHODODENDRONS-ANDORRA-GROWN

Andorra's Hybrids, in sizes 3 feet and under, are Andorra-grown from layers. This places every plant on its own roots, and every bud and shoot, no matter how low it may come on the stem, is the true variety. We believe this is the only stock of layer-grown plants offered.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush White—	Per	10
2 ft Each \$5 00	\$47	50
2½ ft 6 50	60	00
3 ft 8 50	80	00
3½ ft	90	00
4 ft 15 00		
5 ft 20 00		
ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. Blush White—		
2 ftEach \$5 00	47	50
2½ ft 7 50	67	50
AMPHION. Rose Pink—		
2 ft Each \$8 50	75	00
2½ ft 10 00	90	00
ATROSANGUINEA. Dark Scarlet-		
18 to 24 in	55	00
BOULE DE NEIGE. Dwarf White-		
10 to 12 in	35	00
20 <b>00 22 121</b> 11111111111111111111111111111	00	00
CANDIDISSIMA. White—		
20 to 24 in	55	۵۵
2½ ft	90	
3 ft 15 00	30	00
3 23 11 11 10 00		
CARACTACUS. Purple Crimson—		
18 to 24 inEach \$5 00	47	00

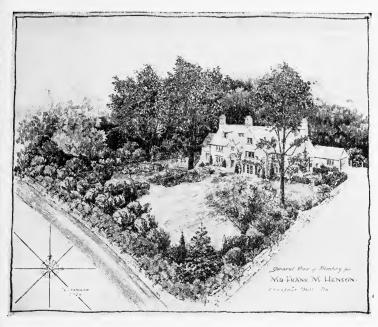
HYBRID RHODODENDRONS		
CHAS. BAGLEY. Bright Red—         2½ ft.       Each \$8 50         3 ft.       15 00         3½ ft.       20 00		
CHAS. DICKENS. Scarlet— 2 ftEach \$6 00		
C. S. SARGENT. Crimson—         2       ft.       Each \$6 00         2½ ft.       7 50		00
DELICATISSIMUM. White—         18 to 20 in.       Each \$5 00         20 to 24 in.       6 50         2½ ft.       10 00	47 60 90	00
DR. TORREY. Lilac red—           2 ft.         Each \$6 00	55	00
E. S. RAND. Rich Scarlet—  18 to 20 in	47 60	
EVERESTIANUM. Lavender— 20 to 24 in		
F. D. GODMAN. Crimson—  20 to 24 in	47	50
GIGANTEUM. Rosy Crimson—         18 to 24 in.       Each \$5 00         24 in.       7 50         30 in.       10 00	47 67 90	50
HERBERT PARSONS. Lilac—         2½ ft.       Each \$10 00         3 ft.       20 00		
H. W. SARGENT. Crimson—         3 ft.       Each \$20 00         4 ft.       25 00		
IGNATIUS SARGENT.       Deep Pink—         24 in.	75	00
J. MARSHALL BROOKS.       Scarlet—         3       ft.       Each \$15 00         3½       ft.       20 00		
KETTLEDRUM. Deep Red—         2       ft.       Each \$6 00         2½       ft.       8 50         3       ft.       15 00         4       ft.       25 00		00 00

#### HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

LAVENDER (unnamed).		-	D	10
18 to 24 in	6	00 00 50	Per \$35 55 67	00 00 50
LEE'S PURPLE.				
2½ ftEach 8 3 ft	\$10 15			
LUCIFERUM. White-				
2 ft Each 2½ ft	7 15	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 00 \end{array}$	55 67	
	11	อบ		
OLD PORT. Plum—  18 to 24 in	\$6	00		
PARSON'S GLORIOSUM. Blush—				
2 ft	8	50	67 75	
PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Deep Pink				
2 ftEach 2½ ft	8	50		
3 ft				
PINK (unnamed).  18 to 24 in			35	
2 to 2½ ft	6	00	55	00
PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Purple—				
		~ ~		
3 ft	$^{\$15}_{20}_{25}$	00		
3½ ft	20	00		
3½ ft	20 25 \$7	00 00 50	65	-
3½ ft	20 25 \$7	00 00	65 80 100	00
3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17	50 00 50 50	80	00
3½ ft	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20	00 00 50 00 50	80	00
3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25	50 00 50 50 50	80	00
3 ½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25 se- \$8	50 00 50 50 50 00 -	80 100	00 00
3 ½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25 se- \$8 10	50 50 50 50 50 00 00	80 100	00 00 00 00
3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in. Each 24 in. 2½ ft. 3 ft. 3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Clear soft coral ro 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. 2½ ft. 4 ft.	\$7 10 12 17 20 25 \$8 10 15	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 -	75 90 135	00 00 00 00 00
3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in. Each 24 in. 2½ ft. 3 ft. 3½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Clear soft coral ro 2 ft. Each 2½ ft. 3 ft.  SEFTON. Dark maroon. 2 ft. Each	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25 se- \$8 10 15	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 - 50 00 00	75 90 135	00 00 00 00 00
3 ½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25 98e- \$8 10 15	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 - 50 00 00 50	75 90 135	00 00 00 00 00 50
3 ½ ft. 4 ft.  ROSEUM ELEGANS. True pink Type—  18 in	20 25 \$7 10 12 17 20 25 \$8 10 15 \$7 pet \$4 6	50 00 50 50 50 00 00 - 50 00 00 50	75 90 135	00 00 00 00 00 50

#### NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

KI	ODODENDRON carolinianum. Pale rosy pink		
	CAROLINIAN RHODODENDRON.	Per	
	1½ ft Each \$4 00	\$35 50	
	2 ft 6 00 2½ ft 7 50	90	00
	Special lot wide bushy plants, 1½ to 2 ft. (K) Each \$5 00 to 7 50		
R.			
	<b>CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.</b> Late Spring blooms of rose lavender.		
	18 in	30	
	2 ft	45 60	
	3 ft 10 00	00	00
	3½ ft 15 00		
R.	catawbiense grandiflorum. Deep lavender-		
	<b>Specimens.</b> 4½ ft. x 4 Each \$30 00		
	Specimens.         5         ft. x 4½		
R.	maximum. White to blush-white-		
	ROSEBAY RHODODENDRONS. SPECIMENS.		
	1½ to 2 ft. Nursery-grown Each \$3 50	30	00
	2 to 2½ ft. Nursery-grown 4 00	35	
	2½ to 3 ft. Nursery-grown 5 00	45	
	3 to 3½ ft. Nursery-grown 6 00		00
	3½ to 4       ft. Nursery-grown.       7 50         4 to 5       ft. Nursery-grown       10 00	$\frac{60}{85}$	
	Collected Plants—Carload lots. Prices on	00	00
	application.		
R.	application. maximum roseum. Pale pink—		
R.	application.	85 125	
	application.  maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layersEach \$10 00		
	application.  maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers		
	application.         maximum roseum.       Pale pink—         2 ft. from layers		
R.	application.  maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers		
R.	application.  maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers		
R.	application.  maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers		
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R.	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R. VII	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R. VII	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00
R. VII	maximum roseum. Pale pink—  2 ft. from layers	125 30 40	00 00 00 00



AN IDEAL SMALL PLACE.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

## DECIDUOUS TREES

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names.
All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's
Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

#### ACER dasycarpum.

SILVER MAP					
best in moist s	soil; clear a	autumnal colo	r.	$\mathbf{Per}$	<b>10</b>
10 to 12 ft 14 to 16 ft.; 2				\$30	00

#### A. ginnala.

AMUR MAPLE. Medium height, low-branched. Brilliant autumnal coloring.

Specimens. Wide spreading; branched low. 12 to 18 ft. in height... Each \$50 00 to 150 00

#### A. negundo.

BOXELDER. Rapid growing, medium height. For quick screen or windbreak.

10 to 12 ft.;	1½ to 2	in.	Each	\$3	50	$30 \ 00$
10 to 12 ft.;	2 to 2½	in.		4	00	35 00

THE NORWAY MAPLE is a most valuable tree for lawn or street planting, where quick results are desired. It is of rugged constitution giving good results in positions where other trees will not thrive, and carrying broad, heavy, foliage, it is most useful either for shade or for screen purposes.

We offer the following sizes in trees which have been thoroughly root pruned so that they carry an abundance of fibrous feeding roots.

The tops have been cut back and thoroughly pruned, thus developing heavy stems and bushy tops, making a tree which we term extra heavy, as compared with the average Norway Maple.

The stock in the smaller sizes is limited, but in the grades from 3-inch caliper up, we can supply large quantities. We will be glad to make special prices for quantity lots, or for carload shipments.

#### ACER platanoides.

NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.

		Per 10
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2	34 in Each \$7 50	\$70 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3	in 10 00	80 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3		
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3	34 in 15 00	135 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3¾ to 4	in 17 50	160 00
18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 4	½ in 25 00	)
18 to 20 ft.; 4½ to 5	in.	
Eac	h \$30 00 to 50 00	)

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

Sizes.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches and up can be supplied in hundred lots.

#### ACER palmatum (polymorphum).

JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens.

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. Each \$75.00 to \$100 00 Specimens. Broad as high, up to 12 ft. Prices on application.

#### A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum.

WEEPING BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches.

Specimens. 3 to 3½ ft. spread.

Each \$25 00 to 40 00

Specimens. 4 to 5 ft. x 5 to 6 ft.

Each \$50 00 to 125 00

in. ..... 20 00

#### A. palmatum dissectum.

WEEPING CUT-LEAVED JAPANESE MA-PLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light green foliage. Mass with evergreens. 2½ to 3 ft. x 4 ft. ... Each \$30 00 to \$40 00 3 to 4 ft. x 4 to 6 ft. ....\$50 00 to 125 00

#### A. platanoides purpurea.

SCHWEDLER PURPLE MAPLE. Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen.

Per 10 \$90 00 125 00

Larger pieces, prices on application.

#### A. rubrum.

**RED MAPLE.** Strikingly vivid crimson. Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early Spring.

14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in. .....Each \$7 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. ...\$20.00 to 35 00

Specimens. 18 to 22 ft.; 4 to 7 in. Prices on application.

#### A. saccharum.

SUGAR MAPLE. Broad-headed; erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.

14	to	16	in.;	21/4	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.	Each	\$7	50	65	00
14	to	16	ft.;	$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	$2\frac{3}{4}$	in.		8	50	75	
14	to	16	ft.;	$2\frac{3}{4}$	to	3	in.		10	00	90	00
16	to	18	ft.;	3	to	31/4	in.		15	00	135	00
16	to	18	ft.;	4	to	41/4	in.		25	00		

18 to 20 ft.; 4½ to 5 in. ..\$35.00 to 50 00 Larger Specimen Trees. From 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

AESCULUS glabra.  OHIO BUCKEYE. Large growing; good foliage; yellow flowers.	
8 to 10 ft	
A. hippocastanum.  EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group.	
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$7 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 12 50 12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3¼ in 15 00	
Specimens. 12 to 14 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. Each \$17 50 to 20 00	
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.; 4½ to 6 in. Each \$25 00 to 100 00	
Specimens. Prices on application.	
A. hippocastanum alba pleno.  DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outlne; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.	
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ inEach \$20 00 16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 6 in\$25 00 to 100 00 Larger Specimen Trees. Prices on application.	
AMYGDALUS (Peach). See Persica.	
ARALIA Japonica.  CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage; large heads of white bloom in mid-summer.  6 to 8 ft	
BETULA alba.  EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.  8 to 10 ft	Per 10 \$30 00
B. alba laciniata.  CUT-LEAF WEEPING WHITE BIRCH. 6 to 8 ft	
B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. Golden brown bark. Rapid growth; broad form.	
8 to 10 ft	
B. nigra.  RIVER BIRCH.  8 to 10 ft	
CARPINUS betulus.  EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns.	
Specimens.       7 to 8 ft. B.&B.       \$15 00 to 20 00         Specimens.       9 to 10 ft. B.&B.       20 00 to 25 00	

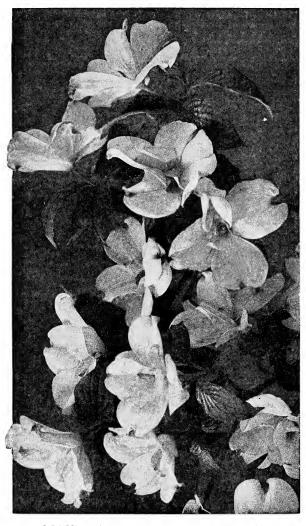
CARPINUS caroliniana.		
AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.	Per	10
6 to 7 ft. Heavy	\$60 90	
9 to 10 ft. B. & B. Heavy		
CATALPA bignonioides nana.		
UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use.		
5 to 6 ft. StandardsEach \$3 50 Standards. Heavy Heads 5 00		
C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid.		
White flowers. For heavy screen or woods planting.		
12 to 14 ft.; 3 inEach \$5 00	40	00
CELTIS occidentalis.  HACKBERRY. A slow-growing tree, foliage		
resembling the Elm; a good dense-headed tree for screen purposes.		
6 to 8 ft Each \$2 50 8 to 10 ft		
CERASUS avium alba plena. (Prunus.)		
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom.		
6 to 7 ftEach \$10 00		
C. avium rosea pendula. PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A		
form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring.		
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. Bottom grafted. Each \$15 00		
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft. Top grafted 5-yr. heads Each \$25.00 to 50 00	š.	
C. sieboldi.		
SIEBOLD'S CHERRY. Late blooming. Double. Pink.		
6 to 7 ft	90	00
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.  KATSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring fo-		
liage; Fall coloring salmon pink.		
6 to 7 ft. B. & B		
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B 25 00 Specimens. 10 to 20 ft. B. & B.		
\$35 00 to 100 00 CERCIS canadensis.		
AMERICAN RED BUD. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with ever-		
greens. 3 to 4 ft	9	00
4 to 5 ft	12	



TWIN HOUSES AND A GARDEN.

ANDORRA I ANDSCAPE DEPT

IWIN HOUSES AND A GARDEN.	ANDORRA LANDSO
CORNUS. (See page 67.)	
C. florida.  WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Sma upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet frui For border with evergreens.  3 to 4 ft. Bush Form Each \$2 0 4 to 5 ft. Bush Form 2 5 5 to 6 ft. Bush Form 3 0 7 to 8 ft. Bush Form B. & B 12 5 8 to 10 ft. Bush Form. Heavy B. & B. Each \$15 00 to 20 (	Per 10 0 \$15 00 0 22 50 0 25 00 50 100 00
SPECIMEN DOGWOOD. Large picturesquares, branches to the ground, 10 to 16 ft. height and of equal spread.  Each \$50 00 to \$100 (	in
C. florida. STANDARDS. These trees in the formagarden are extensively attractive.	
8 to 9 ft.; headed 6 ft. B. & B. Each \$15 (10 to 12 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 25 (12 to 14 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 35 (14 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 35 (14 ft.; headed 5 ft. B. & B. 35 (14 ft.; headed 5 ft. B. & B. 35 (14 ft.; headed 5 ft.; headed 6 ft	00
C. florida pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD.	
5 to 6 ft. B. & B	0
C. florida rubra.  PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Bloomin at the same season as the white form.	
3 to 4 ft. B. & B Each \$5 0 4 to 5 ft. B. & B	50 70 00
C. kousa. KOUSA DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood. 6 to 7 ft. B. & B	n-
7 to 8 ft. B. & B. Specimens 20 0 8 to 9 ft. B. & B. Specimens 25 0 12 to 16 ft. B. & B. Specimens \$35 00 to 75 0	0



CORNUS FLORIDA MULTIBRACTEATA

#### DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Few introductions have the merit of this double flowered dogwood. The eight-petaled blooms closely resemble the Camellia—are borne in clusters like C. florida, but give a richer effect in flower.

5	to	6	ft.	B. & BEach	\$12	<b>5</b> 0
6	to	7	ft.	В. & В	15	00
7	to	8	ft.	Specimens. B. & B	20	00
8	to	9	ft.	Specimens. B. & B	25	00

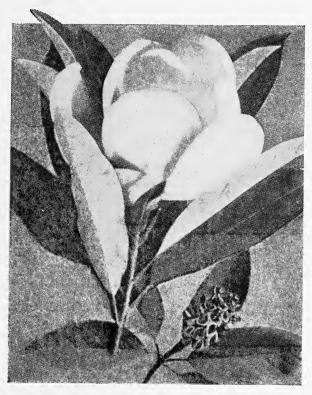
CR	ATAEGUS evergreen. (See page 31.)			
C.	coccinea.			
	SCARLET HAW. Useful as a small specimen, or in group or mass planting. White blooms in May; brilliant orange-scarlet fruit in Fall, holding very late.  4 to 5 ft. Heavy	125	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	
C.	cordata.			
	<b>WASHINGTON THORN.</b> June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border.			
	5 to 6 ft. B. & B Each \$5 00 6 to 7 ft. B. & B 6 50	45 55		
	Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. & B 15 00	100		
	Specimens.         8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	$\frac{125}{175}$		
	Specimens. 12 to 14 ft. B. & B 25 00	200		
C.	crus-galli.			
	COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges.			Per 100
	3 to 4 ft. Bushy       Each \$2 50         4 to 5 ft. Bushy       3 00         5 to 6 ft. Bushy       3 50         6 to 7 ft. B. & B.       5 00         7 to 8 ft. B. & B.       7 50         8 to 10 ft. B. & B.       10 00         Specimens         \$35.00 to 50	$\frac{25}{30}$	00 00 00 00	\$125 00 175 00 250 00 400 00
c.	flava.			
	Wide spreading habit; yellow fruits.			
	3 to 4 ft	$\frac{12}{20}$		$85 00 \\ 150 00$
	5 to 6 ft		00	250 00
	6 to 7 ft 4 50	40	00	350 00
C.	mexicana carrieri.			
	HYBRID HAWTHORN.			
	5 to 6 ft Each \$3 50 6 to 7 ft 4 50	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 40 \end{array}$		
C.	mollis.			
	<b>DOWNY HAWTHORN.</b> Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.			
	3 to 4 ft	12		85 00
	4 to 5 ft	$\frac{20}{30}$		
	Specimens. 6 to 7 ft 4 00	50	00	
	Specimens.       7 to 8 ft. B. & B.       7 50         Specimens.       8 to 10 ft. B. & B.       8 50         Specimens.       10 to 12 ft. B. & B.       12 50		00 00 00	

CRATAEGUS oxycantha.		
ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Single white		
flowers. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10	
4 to 5 ft	\$17 50 20 00	
	20 00	
C. oxycantha alba fl. pl.  DOUBLE WHITE ENGLISH HAWTHORN.		
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 7 ft 6 50		
C. oxycantha rosea plena.		
DOUBLE PINK ENGLISH HAWTHORN.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$4 00	35 00	
5 to 6 ft 5 00	40 00	
C. oxycantha splendens.		
PAUL'S SCARLET ENGLISH HAWTHORN.		
4 to 5 ft		
C. punctata.		
<b>DOTTED HAWTHORN.</b> Spreading habit, good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yel-		
low fruit.		Per 100
4 to 5 ft	24 00	\$150 00
5 to 6 ft	30 00	185 00
6 to 7 ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B 12 50	100 00	
C. succulenta.		
FLESHY HAWTHORN.		
4 to 5 ft	25 00	150 00
DIOSPYROS virginiana.		
COMMON PERSIMMON. Medium tree;		
graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.		
6 to 8 ftEach \$3 50	30 00	
10 to 12 ft		
FAGUS americana.		
<b>AMERICAN BEECH.</b> Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen		
and lawn or specimen. For high hedges		
when clipped.		
7 to 8 ft. Bushy. B. & BEach \$17 50		
8 to 10 ft. Bushy. B. & B		
Broad Specimens. 10 to 12 ft.		
\$75.00 to 100 00		
F. sylvatica.		
EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious		
of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges. Specially Fine Stock.		
6 to 7 ft. Bushy. B. & B Each \$15 00		
7 to 8 ft. B. & B 17 50		
8 to 9 ft. B. & B		
10 to 12 it. B. & B		
14 to 16 ft. B. & B\$50.00 to 75 00 Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.		

FAGUS sylvatica purpurea.  PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.  Specimens. 14 to 30 ft. Prices on application.	
F. sylvatica riversi.  RIVERS BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.  6 to 7 ft. B. & B	
FRAXINUS americana.         WHITE ASH. One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting.         10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	Per 10 \$30 00 40 00
F. viridis.  GREEN ASH.  10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 50	30 00
GINGKO biloba. (Salisburia.)  MAIDENHAIR TREE. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head.  8 to 10 ft.; 1½ in	45 00 54 00 67 50
GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.  WATERLOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.  10 to 12 ft	
GORDONIA pubesceus.  FRANKLIN TREE. Rare and beautiful.  Valued for its rich glossy green foliage and the large white flower with golden stamens; as lovely as a single peony.  1½ ft. B. & B	
GYMNOCLADUS dioica.  KENTUCKY COFFEETREE. Interesting open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage. 6 to 8 ft	30 00 40 00

HALESIA tetraptera.	
GREAT SILVERBELL. A small tree with rounded top; dark green foliage. Small white	
flowers in early May. A desirable garden tree.	Per 10
5 to 6 ft	\$20 00
6 to 7 ft 4 50	40 00
7 to 8 ft 6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft 7 50	$65 \ 00$
HICORA alba. (HICKORY.)	
6 to 7 ft	$20 \ 00$
JUGLANS sieboldiana. (JAPANESE WALNUT.)	
8 to 10 ft	20 00
10 to 12 ft 3 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
KOELREUTERIA paniculata.	
VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese, bearing golden-yellow flowers in July. Rich golden brown Fall foliage.	
7 to 8 ft	
8 to 10 ft	
10 to 12 ft	
10 (0 12 1)	
LABURNUM vulgare.	
GOLDEN CHAIN. A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June.	
4 to 5 ft	30 00
5 to 6 ft 5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft 7 50	60 00
LARIX leptolepsis, kaempferi.	
JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green foliage. Rapid growing.	
8 to 10 ft	60 00
10 to 12 ft 7 50	70 00
12 to 14 ft 8 50	80 00
14 to 16 ft 10 00	90 00
16 to 18 ft 12 50	100 00
Larch. B. & B., 20% additional.	
Laren. D. & D., 20% additional.	
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua.	
SWEETGUM. Maple-like leaves purplish-	
crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn	
or avenue.	45 00
8 to 9 ftEach \$5 00	45 00
9 to 10 ft 7 50	65 00
10 to 12 ft 10 00	
12 to 14 ft 15 00	
A very fine lot of extra large specimens,	
thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted with	
ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft., 7 to 9 in. in caliper.	
Prices on application.	
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera.	
TULIPTREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.	
6 to 8 ftEach \$2 50	20 00
8 to 10 ft 3 50	30 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 4 00	35 00
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 5 00	40 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in	50 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 in 7 50	

MA	GNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA.	Per	10	
	7 to 8 ft	\$30	00	
M.	macrophylla. RARE. BIGLEAF MAGNOLIA. Growing to a height of forty feet. Leaves 15 to 24 inches long and wide in proportion. Blooms white—10 inches in diameter. Hardy at Philadelphia.	γσσ		
	5 to 6 ft. B. & B.       Each \$6 00         6 to 7 ft. B. & B.       7 50         7 to 8 ft. B. & B.       10 00         9 to 10 ft. B. & B.       12 50	50 60 85	00	
M.	tripetala.         UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA.       Open headed, spreading; large leaves and blossoms.         8 to 10 ft.       Each \$3 50         10 to 12 ft.       5 00         12 to 14 ft.       6 00		00 00	Per 100 \$250 00 300 00
M.	alexandriana. CHINESE VARIETIES  ALEXANDER MAGNOLIA. Deep cup-shaped			
	pink tinted flowers in April.         4 to 5 ft.       Each \$15 00         Specimens.       6 to 7 ft.       35 00         Specimens.       8 to 9 ft       \$50 00 to 75 00	135	00	
M.	kobus.  KOBUS MAGNOLIA. The flower is pure white, rather open cup shaped, standing well above the foliage. Habit dense and symmetrical.  Kobus forms a handsome specimen. 6 to 7 ft. Bushy			* j.
	8 to 10 ft. Standards\$25 00 to 30 00			
M.	lennei.  LENNE MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage.  5 to 6 ft			
М.	purpurea (liliflora).  LILY MAGNOLIA. Dense bushy form; large purple blooms.  3 to 4 ft			
	4 to 5 ft			
M.	soulangeana.  SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous, large, glossy foliage; pink cup-shaped flowers in April. One of the best garden or specimen plants.  5 to 6 ft			
	7 to 10 ft\$35 00 to 50 00			
M.	stellata.  STAR MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border.  2 to 2½ ft	*		



## THE SWEET MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Glauca

A BEAUTIFUL, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation, and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream-white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant, and the seed-pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds.

Used in masses with evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens, it gives added pleasure to any planting.

### Recently Transplanted Stock Dug and Shipped with a Ball of Soil

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 feet	. 6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet	. 7 50	65 00
6 to 7 feet	10 00	85 00
7 to 8 feet	15 00	135 00
8 to 10 feet	20 00	175 00
10 to 12 feet	25 00	200 00

## Flowering Apples

The Flowering Crab Apples, with their fragrant flowers in a great array of color from pure white to deep red, followed by attractively colored fruits, yellow, orange and red, are coming more and more into general favor for ornamental planting. They are ideal for the border, hillside or for garden specimens.

#### B. & B. \$1 00 each additional in all grades.

MALUS baccata. SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. Free,	robi	ıst,		
round-headed tree with white flowers.			Per	10
4 to 5 ft	h \$9	50	\$21	50
5 to 6 ft		00	$\frac{\sqrt{21}}{26}$	
			-	
6 to 7 ft	_	00	35	
7 to 8 ft	. 6	50	55	00
M. coronaria.  WILD SWEET CRAB. Fragrant blus and large fruit.	h blo	om		
	1 0n	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 to 6 ft			26	
6 to 7 ft		00	35	
7 to 8 ft	. 6	-50	47	50
M. dawsoniana. DAWSON FLOWERING CRAB.	La	rge		
white flowers and yellowish-green fru		-00		
•				
3 to 4 ftEac	en \$3	00		
M. floribunda.	D 6			
JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB.		use		
rose-colored flowers followed by red f	ruit.			
4 to 5 ft	h \$2	50	21	50
5 to 6 ft	3	0.0	26	0.0
6 to 7 ft		00		00
			55	00
7 to 8 ft		90		
M. floribunda atrosanguinea.  CARMINE CRAB. Very showy; ric	h re	ose-		
red blossoms.				
5 to 6 ft	h \$3	00	$^{26}$	00
6 to 7 ft	4	0.0	35	00
8 to 9 ft	8	50		
10 to 12 ft		0.0		
M. ioensis.  BECHTELS CRAB. Peach blush, sweet-scented blossoms.		ŕ		
4 to 5 ft	h \$5	00		
5 to 6 ft				
M. niedzwetzkyana.  REDVEIN CRAB. Showy deep pink purplish fruit; very ornamental.				
4 to 5 ft	h \$2	50	21	50
5 to 6 ft	3	00	26	0.0
6 to 7 ft		0.0	35	

## FLOWERING APPLES—Continued B. & B. \$1 00 each additional in all grades.

	2. & 2. VI oo cach additional in all	graues.
MA	LUS parkmani.	
	PARKMANN CRAB. Compact form, tena-	
	cious of its dark green foliage; semi-double,	
	rose-pink blossoms.	Per 10
	4 to 5 ft	\$21 50
	5 to 6 ft	26 00
	3 00 0 10 3 00	20 00
3.4	A:	
IVI.	sargenti.	
	SARGENT'S FLOWERING CRAB. Dwarf,	
	spreading habit; white blooms; colored fruit.	
	5 to 6 ft	26 00
	6 to 7 ft 4 00	35 00
	7 to 8 ft 6 50	
Μ.	scheideckeri.	
	SCHEIDECKER CRAB. Deep rose-colored	
	blossoms. Double.	
	5 to 6 ftEach \$3 00	26 00
	6 to 7 ft	
	0 to 1 it 4 00	39 00
2.4	. 1 . 11.	
WI.	sieboldi.	
	TORINGO CRAB. Small; single white or	
	blush blossoms and small yellow fruit.	
	4 to 5 ftEach \$3 00	$26 \ 00$
M.	spectabilis.	
	CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, deep	
	coral-red blossoms. Very showy.	
	5 to 6 ft	26 00
	6 to 7 ft	
	0 00 1 10, 1111111111111111111111111111	00 00
M.	spectabilis alba plena.	
IVI.		
	CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double	
	white.	
	5 to 6 ftEach \$3 00	
	6 to 7 ft 4 00	$35 \ 00$
M.	Van Wyck. Upright growth. Blossoms of	
	blush white.	
	5 to 6 ft	26 00
	6 to 7 ft 4 00	
NY	SSA sylvatica (TUPELO OR SOUR GUM).	
	A medium size tree of slow growth. Desirable	
	for its rich colored Fall foliage.	
		30 00
	5 to 6 ft Each \$3 50	30 00
OX	YDENDRUM arboreum. (Sorrell Tree.)	
	SOURWOOD. One of the most ornamental	
	small trees; valuable in shrubberies, and in combinations used as an <i>undergrowth</i> .	
	3 to 4 ft	20 00
	4 to 5 ft	30 00
	5 to 6 ft 4 00	<b>35</b> 00
	6 to 7 ft 5 00	40 00
	7 to 8 ft 7 50	65 00

PERSICA vulgaris alba plena.  DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH.  Pretty in formal garden or with evergreen in		
border. 4 to 5 ft	Per 10 \$12 00	
P. vulgaris rosea pl.  DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING PEACH.  4 to 5 ft	12 00	
P. vulgaris sanguinea plena.  DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. With very beautiful large double red flowers.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	12 00	
PLANERA japonica.  JAPANESE WATER ELM. RARE.  Specimens. 16 to 18 ft. Each \$50 00 to 75 00		
PLATANUS occidentalis.  AMERICAN PLANE. (BUTTONWOOD.)  10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 50	30 00	Per 100 \$250 00
P. orientalis.  EUROPEAN PLANE TREE. This rapid-growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, is most suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage, fine, symmetrical head.  10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in Each \$5 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 6 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 7 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 8 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 10 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in 15 00	47 50 55 00 60 00	425 00 500 00
POPULUS berolinensis. NEW.  VOLGA POPLAR. Habit of growth similar to the Lombardy Poplar.		
10 to 12 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	250 00
P. bolleana.  BOLLEANA POPLAR. Rapid growth—fastigiate form, olive gray bark, foliage green above, silvery underneath.		
7 to 8 ft.       Each \$2 50         10 to 12 ft.       3 00         12 to 14 ft.       3 50         14 to 16 ft.       5 00         16 to 18 ft.       7 50	20 00 25 00 30 00 40 00 60 00	150 00
P. cordata.  SMALL-LEAF POPLAR of rapid growth, forming a large broad headed tree superior to the "Carolina Poplar."		
7 to 8 ft.       Each \$2 00         10 to 12 ft.       2 50         12 to 14 ft.       3 50         14 to 16 ft.       4 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 17 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 125 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \end{array}$



A NORMAN COURT YARD.

tall evergreens.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

POPULUS nigra italica.		
LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing.		
Useful to break horizontal monotony, or		
grouped to screen objectionable views.	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft 2 50	20 00	160 00
12 to 14 ft,	30 00	200 00
14 to 16 ft	35 00	250 00
16 to 18 ft 6 00	50 00	350 00
18 to 20 ft 7 50	65 00	
PRUNUS pissardi.		
PURPLELEAF PLUM.		
4 to 5 ft	20 00	
5 to 6 ft 3 50	30 00	
0 00 0 250 0000000000000000000000000000	00 00	
P. triloba.		
FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white-		
LOWERING LOW. Small, regular, white-		

## Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

flowering tree for garden or massing against

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years time effectively to blot out objectionable views which mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time, by planting flowering trees, evergreens or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

## Old English Boxwood

Buxus suffruticosa



A Specimen 8 feet high, 10 feet spread

# The Old English Boxwood Co.

on the

York Road at Cockeysville, Maryland

OFFER the largest and we believe the finest collection of Dwarf Boxwood ever assembled. Over 7000 plants; and every plant transplanted within the past three years insuring good roots.

SPECIMENS in all sizes, from two and three foot dense pieces, up to regular and billowy pieces ten feet in height and twenty feet in spread.

SPECIMENS with all the charming character that is found in century old plants in superb condition.

ALSO HEDGES ready for your grounds in varying heights and widths.

S

ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc. LA BARS' RHODODENDRON NURSERIES, Inc. TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.

Owners

## THE OAK

#### QUERCUS alba.

WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.

6	to	7	ft.	Each	\$5	00
7	to	8	ft.		7	50
8	to	10	ft.		10	0.0

#### Q. bicolor.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.

Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.

#### Q. coccinea.

**SCARLET OAK.** Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.

#### Q. macrocarpa.

MOSSYCUP OAK. Fine habit and form. Tall with wide spreading head and massive branches; twigs of the branches are covered with a peculiar cork bark which is interesting.

#### SPECIMENS.

12 to 14 ft.;	21/4 to	21/2	in		Each	\$10	00
14 to 16 ft.;	2½ to	3	in			15	00
16 to 18 ft.;	3 to	31/2	in			20	00
16 to 18 ft.;	4 to	41/2	in			35	00
Specimens.	5 to 9	inch	calip	$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{r}$			
•					00 to	200	0.0

#### Q. palustris.

PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter. Lawn or street.

14	to	16	ft.:	21/2	to	23/4	in.	$\dots$ Each	\$12	50
16	to	18	ft.;	4	to	41/2	in.		25	00
16	to	18	ft ·	41%	to	5	in	\$35,00 to	75	00

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

#### Q. robur fastigata.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Upright columnar growth; very formal; foliage dark green.

0		
10 to 12 ft.	Each	\$25 00
12 to 14 ft		35 00
16 to 18 ft.	; 4 to 5 in. caliper. Price	on ap-
plication.		

57



ANDORRA HOUSE.

QUERCUS rubra.		
RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical;		
leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.	Per	10
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in Each \$10 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 12 50	\$100	00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	135	00
14 to 16 ft.; 4 to 5 in\$20 00 to 35 00		
NOTE—Sizes 12 to 14 ft. and up to 5-in. caliper can be supplied in hundred lots.		
can be supplied in nunured tots.		

**Specimens Nursery Grown Red Oaks** in large sizes—trees, 25 to 40 feet in height. Price on application.

#### Q. velutina.

			open-headed,	stately.
Retains	browned	leaves	in Winter.	•
8 to 10	ft		Ea	ch \$6 00
10 to 12	ft			10 00
12 to 14	ft.; 21/4	to 2½	in	12 50
14 to 16	ft.; 4	to 5	in. Price o	n appli-
cation				

RHUS. (See also page 78.)

#### R. glabra.

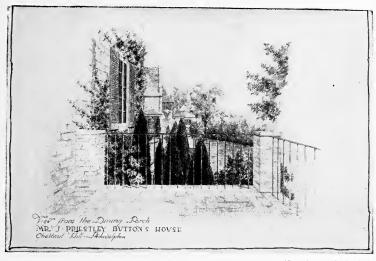
SMOOTH SU	MAC.	$\mathbf{D}_{i}$	varf;	open	head	ı.	Bı	ril-
liant crimson border.	fruit	and	Fall	foliag	e. I	Mas	s	or
6 to 8 ft					T7	1 0	_	~ ^

5 to 8 ft. ......Each \$1 50 12 50

#### R. typhina.

STAGHORN SUMAC.	Lacy, finely-cut leaf.
Mass in border for bril	liant Fall coloring.
9 40 4 44	0-

ฮ	to 4	ıt.	·····Each	\$1	0.0	6 00
4	40 1			•		
4	to a	5 ft.		1	50	8 50



A SCREEN OF CEDARS.

SALIX babylonica.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW. Too famil-		
iar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.	Per	10
7 to 8 ftEach \$3 50	\$30	
	ψου	00
S. caprea.		
PUSSY WILLOW.	•	0.0
5 to 6 ft	20	
6 to 8 ft	30	
8 to 10 ft 4 50	40	00
S. lutea pendula.		
WEEPING GOLDEN WILLOW.		
10 to 12 ft. HeavyEach \$10 00		
SASSAFRAS variifolium.		
COMMON SASSAFRAS. Spreading round		
top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-		
yellow Fall foliage.		
6 to 8 ft Each \$2 50	15	00
8 to 10 ft	20	00
SORBUS aucuparia.		
EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border		
plantation, where bright scarlet berries en-		
liven Winter landscape.		
7 to 8 ft		
8 to 9 ft 4 00		
9 to 10 ft 5 00		
STYRAX japonica.  JAPANESE SNOWBELL. Low, spreading,		
symmetrical. For border or specimen plant-		
ing. One of the finest flowering trees. Nod-		
ding white flowers.		
5 to 6 ft	16	00
6 to 7 ft	20	
7 to 8 ft	30	00
8 to 9 ft 5 00	42	50
10 to 12 ft 7 50		



ANDORRA SERVICE DEPT.

#### SYRINGA JAPONICA. (See Shrubs.)

#### TILIA americana.

#### AMERICAN LINDEN.

Specimens. 16 to 25 ft.; 5 to 10 in. cal. Prices on application.

#### T. euchlora.

**CRIMEAN LINDEN.** Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.

Specimens. 20 to 22 ft.; 5 to 6 in. cal. Prices on application.

#### T. tomentosa.

#### SILVER LINDEN.

Specimens. 18 to 25 ft.; 5 to 7 in. cal. Prices on application.

#### T. vulgaris.

COMMON EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for avenues.

12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3½ in. cal. Each \$15 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. cal. ...... 20 00 Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.

#### SPECIMEN NATIVE HAWTHORNS

Our stock of these is always large, including many varieties in sizes larger than given in the catalog listing.

SPECIMENS of crus-galli, flava, coccinea can be supplied in unusually large size, and handled B. & B. are a safe planting proposition.

Tell us your needs-we can fill them.

## THE ELM

Holding a distinctive place as a street tree or stately specimen the American Elm has become more widely known than some of the other varieties; these should share with the American species its popularity as they are adapted to a wide range.

#### ULMUS americana.

AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shape	ed head. Pecu-	
liarly appropriate for street or	lawn planting,	
giving vaulted cathedral effect	•	Per 10
14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in	Each \$7 50	\$65 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in	10 06	90 00
15 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	$\dots 12 50$	112 50
15 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 3¾ in	$\dots 15 00$	135 00
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.		
Each	\$20 00 to 25 00	

Specimens. 20 to 30 ft.; 6 to 9 in. Prices on application.

#### U. campestris.

ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped. densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn.

8 to 10 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in. ....Each \$8 50 \$75 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. ...... 12 50 112 50

**Specimens.** 14 to 16 ft.; 4 to 5 in. Each \$20 00 to \$35 00 **Specimens.** 18 to 30 ft.; 6 to 12 in. Prices on application.

#### U. campestris pendula.

#### CAMPERDOWN ELM.

Standards—5 to 6 ft. stems. 6-yr.-old heads ......\$10 00

#### U. campestris, wheatleyi.

WHEATLEY ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée.

18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in. ..\$35.00 to 50 00 Specimens. 6 to 7 in. cal...\$100.00 to 150 00

#### U. parviflora.

CHINESE ELM. The most rapid growth of all the Elms; forms a dense spreading top; foliage small and dark green.

5 to 6 ft. Each, \$3.50; per ten, \$30.00.

#### U. racemosa.

**ROCK ELM.** Large growing, forming an oblong, rounded top.

10	to	12	ft.;	21/4	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.	Each	\$8	<b>50</b>	75	00
12	to	14	ft.;	21/2	to	3	in.		12	50	112	<b>5</b> 0
14	to	16	ft.;	3	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$	in.		15	00	135	00
14	to	16	ft ·	31%	to	4	in		20	0.0	185	00



A WELL PLANTED APPROACH.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

THE CHARM of informal small shrub planting is shown here. The pendulous form, softness of outline and richness of color of Abelia, Azalea and Barberry massed under an occasional Pine and flowering tree, make this walk delightful and full of surprises at all seasons of the year. An unimportant and unattractive side of the house may thus be turned into a spot of beauty.

## **DECIDUOUS SHRUBS**

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names All Prices are for Stock of Our Selection. Customer's Selection will be Charged at Value of Stock Selected

ABELIA grandiflora.			
GLOSSY ABELIA. Dwarf; glossy foliage, Flowers continuously from July till frost,			
arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.	Per		Per 100
12 to 18 in. field grown. B. & B. Each \$1 00 18 to 24 in. field grown. B. & B 1 50 18 to 24 in. Extra heavy. B. & B 2 00 2 to 2½ ft. Extra heavy. B. & B 2 50 3 ft. Extra heavy. B. & B 3 50	\$8 12 17 20 30	50 50 00	\$75 00 100 00
ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum.			
BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in Fall.			
2 to 3 ft	4	00	30 00
3 to 4 ft	4 7	-	35 00 40 00
AESCULUS parviflora.			
DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Bush form. Broad spreading habit; foliage dark green and luxuriant. White flowers carried well above the foliage.			
2 to 3 ft	$\frac{30}{40}$		
AMELANCHIER canadensis.  DOWNY SHADBUSH. White flowers in May followed by red fruit. Desirable for the			
garden or against evergreen background.			
3 to 4 ft	5		
4 to 5 ft	$\frac{7}{60}$	-	
AMYGDALUS communis. (See also Trees.)			
WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flowers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 50	10	00	
A. communis rosea.			
PINK FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive.			
2 to 3 ft	$\frac{10}{15}$		
0 00 1 10 11111111111111111111111111111			

ARALIA. (See also Acanthopanax.)

#### ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.

	<b>KEBERRY.</b> Bright red berries envalue of this low border shrub.	Per	10
2 to 3 ft.		\$7	<b>5</b> 0
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12	50

#### A. melanocarpa.

BLACK CHOK	EBERF	RY. Glos	sy, black fi	uit;
low growing;	white	flowers,	attracting	the
birds.				

2 ft	. Each	\$0	75	5	00
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## NATIVE AZALEAS Heavy Field-Grown Clumps

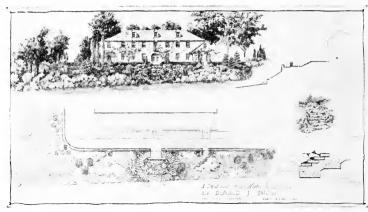
Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under Evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty.

AZALEA. (See also pages 27 and 29.)

	(200 also pages 1. ala 201)		
A.	arborescens.  SWEET AZALEA. Broad, bushy; white flowers in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall.  18 to 24 in. clumps		00
A.	calendulacea (lutea).  FLAME AZALEA. Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers in late May. Mass with evergreens.  15 to 18 in. clumps	28	00
Α.	30 to 36 in clumps	30	00
	May.         24 in. clumps. Heavy       Each \$4 50         30 in. clumps       6 00		
A.	canescens.  PIEDMONT AZALEA. Fragrant blush flowers in early May.  18 to 24 in. clumps		
A.	kaempferi.  TORCH AZALEA. Foliage bright green— flowers varying from coral red to orange pink.		
Α.	15 to 18 in	37 45	50 00
	KOREAN AZALEA. Bushy growth. Large flowers of rosy lilac in May.		

1½ ft. Special Heavy Stock (K).Each \$7 50 2 ft. Special Heavy Stock (K)..... 10 00

AZALEA vaseyi.		
PINK SHELL AZALEA.	Per 10	
18 to 24 in. clumps Each \$4 50 24 to 30 in. clumps 6 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
30 to 36 in. clumps 7 50	65 00	
A. viscosa.		
SWAMP AZALEA. Fragrant white flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation.		
24 to 30 in. clumps	35 00	
30 to 36 in. clumps	$\frac{40}{50} \frac{00}{00}$	
4 to 5 ft. clumps	85 00	
5 to 6 ft. clumps	100 00	
A. mollis. Mixed colors.		
15 to 18 in. Very Heavy Stock (K) Each \$5 00	45.00	
BENZOIN aestivale.	45 00	
SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries.  Does well in shade or sun.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	
3 to 4 rt. 1 50 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 2 00	$10 \ 00 \ 15 \ 00$	
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	$\frac{15}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	
BERBERIS. See also page 30.		
B. sieboldi.		
SIEBOLD BARBERRY. Handsome tall shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.		Per 100
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 50 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	\$40 00 50 00
B. thunbergi.  THUNBERG BARBERRY. The Ideal Hedge Plant. A low spreading plant with rich green foliage turning scarlet in the Fall. Bright red berries.  For hedging set 18 to 24 in. stock 18 inches apart, centre to centre.	4 50	18 00
15 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in. 24 to 30 in SPECIAL Each \$0.50 	5 00	$\frac{18}{20} \frac{00}{00}$
21 00 00 III.	6 00	25 00
30 to 36 in.)	10 00	30 00
<ul> <li>B. vulgaris.</li> <li>COMMON EUROPEAN BARBERRY. Medium height; yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens.</li> </ul>		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 50 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 35 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
BUDDLEIA magnifica.		
OXEYE BUTTERFLY BUSH.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75	5 00	
CALYCANTHUS floridus.  SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives		
in sun or shade; handsome foliage. 2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	45 00
3 to 4 ft	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       10 & 00 \\       15 & 00     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 00 \\ 65 & 00 \end{array}$



A TERRACE SLOPE PLANTED.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT

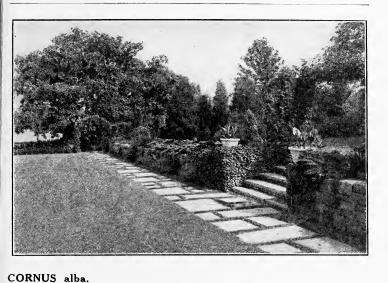
Per 100 \$75 00

 $\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$ 

CERCIS chinensis.	
CHINESE REDBUD. Strong growing; heavily laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. Heavy clumps	\$12 50 20 00
CHIONANTHUS virginica.	
WHITE FRINGE. Large growing shrub with rich heavy foliage and lacy flowers.	
4 to 5 ft.       Each \$1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 50         Specimens.       6 to 7 ft.       3 50         Specimens.       7 to 8 ft.       5 00	
CITRUS trifoliata.	
HARDY ORANGE. Dense growing with deep green leaves and stems. Orange fruit about 1½ in. in diameter.	
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 50	12 50
CLETHRA alnifolia.	
SUMMERSWEET (PEPPER BUSH). Medium growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.	
2 to 3 ft Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft 1 50	$\begin{smallmatrix}8&00\\12&50\end{smallmatrix}$
COMPTONIA asplenifolia.	
SWEETFERN. Most useful for undergrowth and for shady locations.	

CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. (Also pages 44,

45 and 67.)



	TARTARIAN DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches red; spreading.	Per 10	Per 100
	2 to 3 ft	\$5 00	\$30 00
	3 to 4 ft		35 00
	4 to 5 ft		40 00
C.	amonum (sericea).	, 50	10 00
	SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches deep red and spreading.		
	2 to 3 ft	5 00	25 00
	4 to 5 ft 1 00	6 00	30 00
	5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 50	7 50	40 00
	6 to 8 ft	12 50	
C.	mas.		
	<b>CORNELIAN CHERRY.</b> Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall.		
		10.50	90 00
	3 to 4 ft	12 50	
	4 to 5 ft 2 00	<b>15</b> 00	100 00
	5 to 6 ft	20 00	
	6 to 7 ft 3 00	25 00	
C.	paniculata. GRAY DOGWOOD. Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.	<b>.</b>	<b>07</b> 00
	2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	5 00	35 00
	3 to 4 ft 1 00	7 50	45 00
	4 to 5 ft 1 50	10 00	50 00
C.	stolonifera.  RED-OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for water-side planting.		
	2 to 3 ft	5 00	25 00
	3 to 4 ft 1 00	7 50	35 00
	4 to 5 ft 1 50	10 00	40 00
	5 to 6 ft 2 00	<b>15</b> 00	50 00
C.	stolonifera flaviramea (aurea). GOLDENTWIG OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red-twigged varieties.		
		5 00	

CORYLUS americana.  AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing				
hazel nuts.       2 to 3 ft.     Each \$0 75       3 to 4 ft.     1 00       4 to 5 ft.     1 25       5 to 6 ft.     1 50       6 to 7 ft.     2 00		00 50 00 50	Per 100 \$40 00 50 00 65 00 75 00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
C. avellana purpurea.  PURPLE FILBERT. 2 to 3 ft	15	00		
CYDONIA japonica.  FLOWERING QUINCE. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.				
C. japonica. Mixed Colors.  1½ to 2 ftEach \$0.75	6	00		
C. japonica alba. White. 2 to 2½ ft	20	00		
C. japonica candida. Cream. 2 to 2½ ftEach 2 50	20	00	100 00	0
DEUTZIA gracilis.  SLENDER DEUTZIA. Dwarf. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.				
18 to 24 in	$\begin{smallmatrix} 7\\10\end{smallmatrix}$	50 00	50 0 75 00	0
D. lemoinei.  LEMOINE DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches.				
2 to 3 ft	6	00	40 00	0
D. scabra. FUZZY DEUTZIA. Tall grower with double-white, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage.				
2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 00	6	00 50 50 00	30 00 35 00 40 00 45 00	0
D. scabra candidissima.  SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA. Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best.  5 to 6 ft	7	50	45 00	0
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester.				
Tall; flowers tinted with pink.         2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 00	6	00 50 50 00	30 00 <b>35</b> 00 40 00	0



DEUTZIA scabra rosea plena.

A strong grower with double flowers tinted

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

	rosy white.		Per 100
	3 to 4 ftEach \$0 75	\$5 00	<b>\$</b> 35 00
D.	scabra watereri. Double pink. WATERER DEUTZIA.		
	3 to 4 ft		
D.	scabra wellsi. Double white flowers. WELLS DEUTZIA.		
	4 to 5 ft		
	5 to 6 ft 1 00	7 50	
DI	ERVILLA sessifolia.		
	SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.		
	3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	7 50	
D.	trifida.		
	DWARF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.		
	3 to 4 ftEach \$0 75	6 50	40 00
EL	EAGNUS longipes.		
	CHERRY ELEAGNUS. Large growing with reddish-brown scaly branches. Flowers yellowish white and fragrant. Fruit red.		
	3 to 4 ft	9 00	
	4 to 5 ft 1 50	$12 \ 00$	
E.	parviflora.		
	CHINESE ELEAGNUS. Large shrub with erect scaly, spiny branches. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Fragrant flowers. Berries pink with silvery scales.		
	2 to 3 ft	9 00	50 00



A BASE PLANTING IN GOOD SCALE.

ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

EU	ON	ΥM	US a	latus.
----	----	----	------	--------

WINGED EUONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.						
in Pair, tail, nandsome sinub.	Per 10					
2½ to 3 ft. HeavyEach \$2 50						
3 to 4 ft. Specimens. B. & B 3 50	30 00					
4 to 5 ft. Specimens. B. & B 5 00	40 00					
5 to 6 ft. Specimens. B. & B 7 50	60 00					
6 to 7 ft. Specimens. B. & B 12 50						

### E. americana.

BROOK EUONYMUS. Tall, erect growth, foliage bright green. Fruit rose color with		
scarlet seed coats.		Per 100
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$

### E. europaeus.

**EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH.** Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet.

4	to	5	ft.	Each	\$1	25	9	00	60	00
5	to	6	ft.		1	50	10	00	75	00
6	to	7	ft.		2	50	17	50	85	00

### E. hamiltoniana.

A strong gr	ower with brilliant.	Autumn fruit	
6 to 7 ft		$\dots 25$	20 00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora.		
PEARL BUSH. Tall growing, free flowering.		
Flowers pure white in terminal racems. A floral gem.	70 40	
4 to 5 ft	Per 10 \$10 00	
	·	
FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.		
Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particularly desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.		
F. fortunei.		
FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow		Per 100
3 to 4 ft Each \$0.75 4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	\$35 00 45 00
5 to 6 ft 1 50	10 00	60 00
6 to 7 ft 2 00	15 00	
F. fortunei aurea variegata.		
VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractive when massed in front of evergreens.		
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	10 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft 2 00	15 00	
F. intermedia.		
TALL GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers.		
3 to 4 ft Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft 1 50	5 00	45.00
5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	$\frac{45}{60} \frac{00}{00}$
6 to 7 ft 2 50	20 00	75 00
F. suspensa.		
WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Golden-yellow: branches prostrate. Especially good for		
slopes.  2 to 3 ft	7 50	50 00
F. suspensa sieboldi.		
SIEBOLDI FORSYTHIA. Strong growth; slim pendulous branches.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	35 00
F. viridissima.		
GREENSTEM GOLDEN BELL. Deep yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining on branches later than other varieties.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	60 00
5 to 6 ft	20 00	75 00
HAMAMELIS virginiana.		
WITCH-HAZEL. Tall shrub; yellow flowers		
in late Fall. For borders or in woods.	10.00	75.00
4 to 5 ft	$10 \ 00 \ 12 \ 50$	$75 00 \\ 85 00$
6 to 7 ft	$\frac{12}{15} \frac{30}{00}$	100 00

HIBISCUS syriacus. Of the late Summer and Fall flowering shrubs nothing can approach the Rose of Sharon as a sturdy garden plant. The following list gives a specially desirable range of colors which will be found useful, not only in the shrubbery border, but as specimens and for garden work. They also make one of the very best of hedges, being strong, sturdy and absolutely hardy.

ROSE OF SHARON.		
Ardens. Double, rose violet. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$8 50	
4 to 5 ft	12 50	
4 to 5 ft		
Boule de Feu. Double, bright red.		
3 to 4 ft	8 50	
4 to 5 ft 2 00	15 00	
Coelestris. Single, blue.		Per 100
2 to 3 ft	8 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft	$12 50 \\ 15 00$	75 00 85 00
Comte de Hainaut. Double, darkest red.		00 00
2 to 3 ft	12 50	
3 to 4 ft 2 00	<b>15</b> 00	
Duc de Brabant. Double, dark red.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 50 \\ 15 \ 00 \end{array}$	
	10 00	
Elegantissima. Rosy white, semi-double. 2 to 3 ft	12 50	
·	12 50	
Jeanne d'Arc. Double, white. 4 to 5 ft		
Lady Stanley. Double, blush-pink eye.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75		
3 to 4 ft 1 00		
Purpurea folius marginatus (variegated foliage).	10.00	
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	10 00	
Rubis. Single, clear pink. 2 to 3 ft	10.50	
3 to 4 ft 2 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	
Sir Chas. de Breton. Violet, semi-double.	20 00	
2 to 3 ft	12 50	
3 to 4 ft	15 00	<b>75</b> 00
Totus Albus. Single, white flowers.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	12 50	<b>75</b> 00
Violaceus Plena. Double, light violet.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 50 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	
3 to 4 ft 2 00 4 to 5 ft 2 50	20 00	
W. R. Smith. Single white.		
2 to 3 ft	10 00	
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides.		
SEA BUCKTHORN. Strong growing with		
spiney stems; yellowish flowers, orange-yel-		
low fruit.	10.50	
2 to 5 It \$1 50	12 50	

HYDRANGEA.		
Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.		
H. arborescens.		
SMOOTH HYDRANGEA.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft 1 00 4 to 5 ft 1 50	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	50 00 60 00
H. arborescens grandiflora.  SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. Valuable for shady places; great clusters of white flowers in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	60 00
H. paniculata.		
PANICLE HYDRANGEA. Strong grower, good foliage; large panicles of white flowers.		
2 to 3 ft	50 00	
3 to 4 ft 1 50	10 00	
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	
7 to 8 ft. Broad. Specimens	50 00	
H. paniculata grandiflora.		
PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white double flowers in late Summer, turning to brilliant reds in Fall.		
2 to 3 ft. HeavyEach \$1 00	7 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	$10 00 \\ 15 00$	$\begin{array}{cc} 75 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \end{array}$
H. quercifolia.		
OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$2 00 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 3 50	$\begin{array}{cc} 15 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	
HYPERICUM moseranium hybridum.  GOLDFLOWER. Large yellow flowers on low graceful stem in mid-Summer, For edge of the shrub border or garden.		
	5 00	35 00
ILEX. See also pages 10, 32, 33.		
I. serrata (Seiboldii).		
JAPANESE WINTERBERRY. In the fall its wonderful display of bright red, holly-like berries, which quickly crowd every twig, re-		
main until late in the winter.		
2 to 3 ft. plantsEach \$3 50	$30 \ 00$	

WINTERBERRY. Tall growing shrub with attractive scarlet fruit.

2 to 3 ft. ......Each \$1 00 7 50

I. verticillata.

ITEA virginica.  SWEETSPIRE. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall.  1½ to 2 ft	Per 10 \$10 00	
KERRIA japonica.	\$10 UU	
GLOBE FLOWER. Rich green foliage—Double yellow blossoms.         green foliage—Each \$1 00           2 to 3 ft	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&00\\10&00\end{smallmatrix}$	Per 100 \$50 00
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. NEW  BEAUTY BUSH. A small shrub with slim drooping branches. Abelia-like flowers giving a fountain of pink.  3 to 4 ft	20 00	
LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.		
L. amurense.  AMOOR PRIVET. Upright growth, dark green foliage; excellent hedge plant.  2 to 3 ft	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
L. ciliatum.  Dense growth; excellent for hedging or screens.  4 to 5 ft	8 50	60 00
L. ibolium.  IBOLIUM PRIVET.  5 to 6 ft	7 50 10 00	60 00
L. ibota.  IBOTA PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.  2 to 3 ft	3 00 4 00 5 00 7 50 10 00 30 00	15 00 20 00 30 00 40 00 60 00
L. ibota regelianum.  REGEL PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges.  2 to 3 ft	7 50 10 00	35 00 50 00
L. medium.         BIGBERRY PRIVET. A dense grower with large, glossy, dark green foliage.         2 to 3 ft.       Each \$1 00         3 to 4 ft.       1 50         4 to 5 ft.       2 00	8 50 10 00 15 00	40 00 50 00 75 00

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium.  CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges. Heavy, well-branched			
Plants.  2 to 3 ft	Per : \$2 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	50 50 00	Per 100 \$15 00 25 00 40 00 50 00
L. ovalifolium nana.  LODENSE. Dwarf; dense, compact grower. Can be used for formal pieces or sheared to a compact hedge for small gardens.  2½ ft. xx Heavy	15 (	00	
L. quihoui.  QUIHOUI PRIVET. Dense growth, glossy, deep green foliage; holding late in the Fall.  2 to 3 ft	5 + 15 +		<b>75</b> 00
5 to 6 ft 2 50  L. vulgare.  EUROPEAN PRIVET. Tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque planting; white flowers, black fruit.			
2 to 3 ft. Heavy Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. Heavy 1 50	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 10 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cc} 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.			
L. fragrantissima.  WINTER BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, open grower, fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall.			
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft 1 00 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 50	$\begin{matrix} 4\\5\\10\end{matrix}$	00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$
L. maacki.  AMUR BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.  Of upright growth, bloom white, fading to yellow. Red fruit.			
3 to 4 ft.       Each \$1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 00	7 10 15	00	<b>4</b> 0 00 <b>60</b> 00
L. morrowi.  MORROW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.			
2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 25         6 to 7 ft.       2 50	4 5 7 20	$\frac{00}{50}$	30 00 40 00 75 00
L. ruprechtiana.  MANCHURIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, Tall,			
twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit.         3 to 4 ft.       Each \$0.75         4 to 5 ft.       1 00         5 to 6 ft.       1 25	4 5 7	00	<b>35 0</b> 0 <b>50 0</b> 0

LONICERA standishi.		
STANDISH BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet		
fruit, semi-evergreen.	Per 1	
3 to 4 ft	\$5 0	
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 \end{array}$	
6 to 7 ft	12 5	
L. tatarica alba.		
WHITE TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.		
3 to 4 ft	5 0	
4 to 5 ft	7 5	
5 to 6 ft 2 00	12 5	50
L. tatarica bella albida.		
WHITEBELL BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white; fruit red.		
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	5 (	
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 5 \\ 12 & 5 \end{array}$	
5 to 0 it 2 00	12 6	,0 00 00
LONICERA tatarica chrysantha.		
Tall; flowers yellowish; fruit cord red.		
2 to 3 ft	5 (	00 30 00
L. tatarica gracilis.		
Medium height, white flowers, orange-red berries.		
4 to 5 ft Each \$1 50 5 to 6 ft 2 00	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 5 \\ 12 & 5 \end{array}$	50
5 to 6 It 2 00	14 0	,0
L. tatarica ruba.  TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Red fruit.		
2 to 3 ft	5 ( 6 (	
5 to 4 1t 1 00	0 0	70
L. tatarica, splendens.		
Tall; flowers pink; fruit dark red.	- 0	10 00
2 to 3 ft	5 (	00 40 00
LYCIUM chinensis.		
CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub, valuable for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50	3 (	
3 to 4 ft 75	5 (	00 25 00
MYRICA cerifera.		
SOUTHERN WAX MYRTLE (Bayberry). A valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as an undergrowth. Beautiful rich green foliage		
turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall.  1½ to 2 ft	7 5	50
PAVIA parviflora. (See Aesculus parviflora.)		

PHILADELPHUS boquet blanc.  "HYBRID" MOCKORANGE. A most flor iferous variety. Long, graceful, arching branches. Large trusses of double white	3		
flowers. 2 to 3 ft	0 Per 9 \$7		Per 100 \$50 00
P. coronarius.           SWEET MOCKORANGE.         Tall, gracefu shrubs; profusion of white flowers in June.           3 to 4 ft.         Each \$1 00           4 to 5 ft.         1 2	0 7	50 5 <b>0</b>	
P. coronarius speciosissimus.			
ROUNDLEAF MOCKORANGE. Very show flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.7		00	30 00
3 to 4 ft		00	40 00
4 to 5 ft		50	$\frac{45}{50} \frac{00}{00}$
6 to 7 ft. Heavy 2 5			60 00
P. falconeri.			
STAR MOCKORANGE. Tall; wide-spreading shrub; flowers white.	i-		
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 0	0 7	50	45 00
5 to 6 ft 1 2	5 10	00	$50 \ 00$
P. grandiflorus.			
BIG MOCKORANGE. Tall; very large white flowers.	е		
2 to 3 ft	0 3	0 <b>0</b>	2 <b>5 0</b> 0
3 to 4 ft 7	5 4	00	35 00
4 to 5 ft	0 5	00	<b>40 0</b> 0
P. lemoini erecta.  LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. Upright growth pure white single flowers.		~0	
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 0	0 7	50	
P. virginalis.  "HYBRID" MOCKORANGE. Crested; doubl	.e		
white flowers; highly fragrant.	. 10	0.0	
2 to 3 ft	00 10	00 00	
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 20 \end{array}$	00	
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius.			
NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by			
bright red fruit in July.	.3		
2 to 3 ft		00	30 00
3 to 4 ft		$\frac{50}{00}$	$\frac{40\ 00}{45\ 00}$
P. opulifolius aureus.			
GOLDEN NINE BARK. Showy yellow foliage bronze in Summer and Fall; white flowers.  2 to 3 ft		00	30 00
PHOTINA villosa.			
CHRISTMAS BERRY. Splendid foliage colo	r-		
ing well in late Fall. Red fruit. 5 to 6 ft. B. & B	<b>()</b> 90	00	
6 to 7 ft. B. & B	00 40	00	

PRUNUS maritima.			
BEACH PLUM. Leaves dark green. Flowers white, fruit purple, sweet and juicy.           2 to 3 ft.         Each \$0 75           3 to 4 ft.         1 00	Per \$6 7	00 <b>5</b> 0	Per 100 \$60 00
4 to 5 ft	$10 \\ 15$		
PTELEA trifoliata.  HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves;			
showy seed pods in late Summer.         2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 50         4 to 5 ft.       75	4 5	00 00	30 00
RHAMNUS cathartica.  COMMON BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedges or border. White flowers			
in June; black fruit. 2 to 3 ft		00 00	$\begin{array}{cc}30&00\\35&00\end{array}$
4 to 5 ft.       1 00         5 to 6 ft.       1 25         6 to 8 ft.       1 50	6	00 50 50	40 00 50 00 65 00
R. frangula.  GLOSSY BUCKTHORN. Tall, spreading;			
clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black. 3 to 4 ft	c	00	
3 to 4 ft.       Each \$1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 00         6 to 7 ft.       2 50         7 to 9 ft.       2 50	_	50 00	60 00 85 00 75 00
R. koraiensis. NEW.			
Tall heavy growth; foliage leathery; fruit red and abundant. We believe this to be the most showy of the Buckthorns.			
2 to 3 ft.       Each \$1 00         3 to 4 ft.       1 50         4 to 5 ft.       2 00         5 to 6 ft.       2 50	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 20 \end{array}$	50	75 00 85 00
RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.  JETBEAD. Medium height for border; single			
white flowers; shiny black berries.         2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50		00 00 00	35 00 45 00 50 00
RHUS. (See also page 58.)			
R. canadensis (aromatica).  FRAGRANT SUMAC. Medium height; spreading habit. Fall foliage crimson and yellow.			
1½ to 2 ftEach \$1 00	7	50	
R. copallina. SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.			
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 50 3 to 4 ft	5	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{35} \frac{00}{00}$

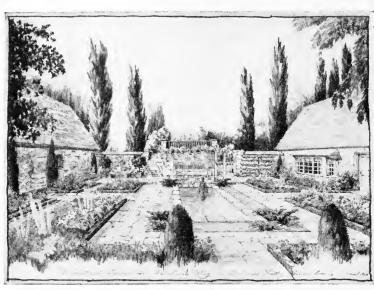
ROBINIA hispida.  ROSE ACACIA. Strong growing shrub, compound foliage, rose colored flowers in May and Lyng shown in masses		
June, showy in masses.         3 to 4 ft.       Each \$1 00         4 to 5 ft.       1 50         5 to 6 ft.       2 00	Per 10 \$7 50 13 50 15 00	
RUBUS odoratus.  FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	
SAMBUCUS canadensis.  AMERICAN ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.		
5 to 6 ft	10 00	
S. nigra aurea.  GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places.		Per 100
3 to 4 ft	7 50	<b>\$5</b> 0 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	<b>75</b> 00
SORBARIA sorbifolia.  URAL FALSE SPIRAEA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer.  4 to 5 ft Each \$1 00	7 50	
SPIRAEA.		
A species of shrubs useful in every place—in garden, or singly and massed in border plantings. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early Spring to mid-Summer.		
S. bumaldi.		
<b>BUMALDA SPIRAEA.</b> Dense broad growth; rosy pink flowers in July.		
2½ to 3 ftEach \$1 50	7 50	
S. bumaldi Anthony Waterer.  WATERER SPIRAEA. A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders.		
2       to 2½ ft.       Heavy       Each \$1 50         2½ to 3       ft.       Heavy       2 00         3       to 3½ ft.       Heavy       2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 75 & 00 \\ 85 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \end{array}$
S. frobelli.  FROBEL SPIRAEA. A stronger grower than "Anthony Waterer;" blooms of same color in July and August.		
3 to 4 ft	10 00	75 00

SPIRAEA prunifolia.			
BRIDAL WREATH. Tall grower; shining green foliage; white blossoms in May.	Per	10	Per 100
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 00	\$7		\$40 00
4 to 5 ft	10	00	60 00
S. reevesiana fl. pl.			
REEVES DOUBLE SPIRAEA. Pure white double blooms in May and June.			
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	10		60 00
5 to 6 ft	12	50	
S. thunbergi.			
THUNBERG SPIRAEA. Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	7	<b>5</b> 0	40 00
3 to 4 ft 1 50	10	00	50 00
4 to 5 ft 2 00	12	50	
S. van houttei.			
VAN HOUTTE SPIRAEA. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May.			
2 to 3 ft	4	00	<b>3</b> 5 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy 1 00	6	00	<b>45</b> 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy 1 50	10	00	60 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy 2 50	20	00	85 00
STAPHYLEA colchica.			
COLCHIS BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed pods.			
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00	8	50	
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.			
CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA. Of great value for its fine cut, lacy foliage, where daintiness is desired.			
2 to 3 ft	7	50	
3 to 4 ft 1 50	10	00	
STEWARTIA pentagyma.  A handsome shrub, large, dark green foliage; brilliant in Autumn; cup-shaped white blooms in mid-Summer.			
2½ to 3 ft. Rare			
3 to 4 ft 5 00			
STYRAX japonica. (See page 59.)			

SY	MPHORICARPUS chenaulti. NEW.  RED FRUITED. Arching branches giving		
	fountain-like effect, slender twigs, fruit red and pink.  3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$30 00	
e	mollis.		
٥.	SPREADING SNOWBERRY. Spreading hab-		
	it; large white fruit. 4 to 4 ft	5 00 7 50	Per 100 \$35 00 40 00
s.	racemosus.		
	<b>SNOWBERRY.</b> Low, shade-loving plant; large white berries in Fall and carried through the Winter.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$0 75 3 to 4 ft	5 00 7 50	35 00 40 00
s.	vulgaris.		
	<b>CORAL BERRY.</b> Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.		
	2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50	$\begin{array}{cc} 35 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
Sĭ	MPLOCUS crataegoides. TURQUOISE BERRY.		
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$2 50	20 00	
SY	RINGA. LILAC.		
s.	japonica.		
	JAPANESE TREE LILAC. The familiar lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border.		
	6 to 7 ft	32 50	
	7 to 8 ft 5 00	40 00	
	8 to 9 ft	$60\ 00$ $80\ 00$	
	10 to 12 ft		
s.	josikea.		
	HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall growth; heavy dark green foliage; late purple flowers.		
	4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cc}30&00\\40&00\end{array}$	
s.	villosa.		
	LATE LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer; light purple in bud and white when opened; fragrant.		
	5 to 6 ft. HeavyEach \$5 00 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 7 50	$\begin{array}{cc} 40 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$	

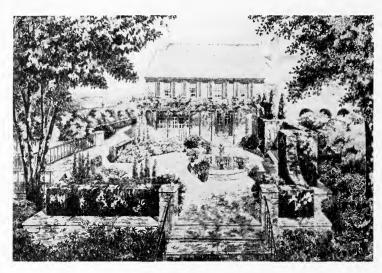
SYRINGA vulgaris.					
COMMON PURPLE LILAC. An old-fash	ion	ed	_		
favorite of well-proven worth.	<b>A</b> 4				Per 100
2 to 3 ft. HeavyEach 3 to 4 ft. Heavy			\$12 17		\$100 00 150 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	2	50	$\frac{1}{22}$	50	200 00
5 to 6 ft. <b>Heavy</b> \$5 00 to	7	50			
7 to 9 ft. <b>Heavy</b> \$10 00 to	15	00			
S. vulgaris, var. alba.					
COMMON WHITE LILAC. Similar to	ty	pe.			
3 to 4 ft. HeavyEach 4 to 5 ft. Heavy Clumps	\$2	00 50	30	00	
4 to 5 ft. Heavy Clumps	0	30	30	00	
HYBRID VARIETIES OF L	ILA	ACS			
Arthur W. Paul. Double. Violaceous red.					
2 to 2½ ftEach	\$2	<b>5</b> 0	20	00	
Chas. Jolly. Double. Dark red.					
1½ ft Each	\$2	00	16	50	
2 to 3 ft	3	<b>5</b> 0		a)	
Colbert. Double. Clear cardeau.					
2 to 2½ ftEach	\$2	50	20	00	
2½ to 3 ft			30	00	
Frau Bertha Damman, Single. White.					
3 to 4 ftEach	\$2	50			
4 to 5 ft	3	50			
5 to 6 ft\$5 00 to 7 to 8 ft\$8 50 to					
1 to 8 It	10	00			
Maxime Cornu. Double. Rosy lilac.					
2 to 3 ft			$\frac{20}{30}$		
	0	30	50	00	
Michel Buchner. Double. Pale lilac.	•		•		
2 to 3 ft			20	00	
	9	00			
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White.	Φ.Ω			0.0	
2½ to 3 ft Each 3 to 4 ft. Heavy		50 00	20	00	
	0	00			
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Cream.	фo	00	10	F0	
2 to 3 ft Each 3 to 4 ft			$\frac{16}{30}$		
4 to 5 ft	5	00	45		
Mme. Lemoinei. Double. White.					
2 to 3 ftEach	\$2	00	16	50	
3 to 4 ft	3	<b>5</b> 0	30	00	
4 to 5 ft	5	00	45	00	
Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue.					
2 to 3 ftEach	<b>\$</b> 3	50			
Rubra de Marlay. Single. Reddish purpl	e.				
3 to 4 ft		50	30		
4 to 5 ft	5	00	45	00	
Senator Volland. Double. Rosy red.					
2½ to 3 ftEach	\$3	50	30	00	

TAMARIX africana. (parviflora.)  AFRICAN TAMARIX. Reddish-brown bark, slender spreading branches, flowers pink.  2 to 3 ft	Per \$7		
T. amurense.  AMUR TAMARIX. Glaucous green foliage; flowers pink. 2 to 3 ft	7	50	
T. odessana.  ODESSA TAMARIX. Bluish-green foliage. Pink flowers in August. 5 to 6 ft Each \$2 00	15	00	
VIBURNUM. See page 38 for evergreen varieties.			
V. acerifolium.  MAPLELAF VIBURNUM. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.  2 to 3 ft	6	00	Per 100 \$50 00
V. carlesi.  FRAGRANT VIBURNUM. Compact, bushy growth. Bouvardia pink flowers of exquisite fragrance.  "Andorra grown are guaranteed to be the fragrant type."  1½ ft to 2 ft. Each, \$3.50; per ten, \$30.00.			
V. cassanoides.  WITHE-ROD. Flowers creamy white. Berries pink changing to blue. Excellent for waterside planting or the shrub border.  3 to 4 ft	7	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 50 \\ 00 \end{array}$	
V. dentatum.  ARROWWOOD. Upright. Tall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall.  3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 10 \\ 20 \\ 30 \end{array}$	00	75 00 100 <b>0</b> 0 150 00
V. dilatatum.         LINDEN VIBURNUM.         Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.           2 to 3 ft.         Each \$1 50           Specimens.         4 to 5 ft.         3 50           Specimens.         5 to 6 ft.         5 00           Specimens.         6 to 7 ft.         7 50	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 40 \end{array}$	00 00 00 00	75 00
V. lantana.         WAYFARING TREE. Tall, upright; fruit red changing to black.         2 to 3 ft.       Each 1 00         3 to 4 ft.       1 25         5 to 6 ft.       2 00	7	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 50 \\ 00 \end{array}$	50 00 60 00



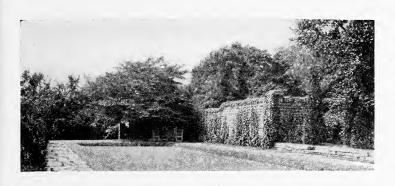
VIBURNUM lentago.	ANDSCAP	E DEPT
NANNYBERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.	10 D	er 100
glossy dark green. Per 2 to 3 ft		er 100 845 00
3 to 4 ft		60 00
4 to 5 ft. Extra Heavy		75 00
Specimens, 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 2 50 20	00	85 00
Specimens, 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 3 50 30	00 1	100 00
Specimens.       5 to 6 ft.       Heavy       2 50       20         Specimens.       6 to 7 ft.       Heavy       3 50       30         Specimens.       8 to 9 ft.       Heavy       5 00       40	00 1	25 00
V. molle.		
KENTUCKY VIBURNUM. Medium height,		
upright; handsome foliage, fruit bluish-black. 2 to 3 ft	00	40 00
3 to 4 ft		50 00
0 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	50	60 00
5 to 6 ft		75 00
6 to 7 ft 2 50 20	00	85 00
V. nitidum. Scarce. SHINING WITHEROD. Large oblong deep green foliage; rich fall color; foliage holds late; fruit pink, changing to blue. 3 to 4 ft	00	
V. opulus.  EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH. Medium height. Fruit scarlet in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75 5		$40 \ 00$
3 to 4 ft 1 00 7	~ ~	
4 to 5 ft. Heavy 2 50 20		200 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy. Specimens 3 50 30 6 to 7 ft. Heavy. Specimens 5 00 40		200 00 300 00
6 to 7 ft. Heavy. Specimens 5 00 40 7 to 8 ft. Heavy. Specimens.	00 6	300 00
Each \$10.00 to 15 00		
V. opulus nana.		
DWARF VIBURNUM. Of dense hassock		
shape. Very dwarf—can be easily controlled for small border hedges or edgings.		
6 inEach \$1 00	50	60 00

VIBURNUM prunifolium.			
BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.			
2 to 3 ft. Heavy	Per \$20 30 50 75	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	
V. sargenti.  SARGENT CRANBERRY BUSH. Similar to "Americanum" but more upright. Habit dense and compact. Bark corky, fruit scarlet.			
4 to 5 ft. Heavy Each \$3 50 5 to 6 ft. Heavy clumps 5 00		$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	
V. sieboldi.  SIEBOLD VIBURNUM. A tall rugged grower.  Heavy rich foliage; large heads of white bloom followed by bright red fruit in mid- Summer.			Per 100
2 to 3 ft	20	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$	\$60 00 100 00 150 00
V. tomentosum.  SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium height; handsome foliage; white flowers in late May.			
2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00         4 to 5 ft.       Heavy       1 50	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 7 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{00}{50}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
V. tomentosum plicatum.  DOUBLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. A compact grower. Foliage heavy, flowers in round heads in May. Fall foliage purplish.			
2 to 3 ft.       Each \$1 00         3 to 4 ft.       1 50         4 to 5 ft.       2 50	12	$   50 \\   50 \\   00 $	85 00 100 00
V. tomentosum rotundifolia.  ROUND LEAF JAPAN SNOWBALL. Very handsome foliage; good blooms.			
3 to 4 ft. Heavy Each \$1 50 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 2 50		00 00	
VITEX agnus-castus.  LILAC CHASTE TREE. One of the very dainty shrubs; interesting foliage; lilac flowers in Aug. and Sept.			
2 to 3 ft	5	00	40 00
WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA). Old time favorites, giving a rich display of bloom in May and June.			
W. amabilis.       Pink—         2 to 3 ft.       Each \$0 75         3 to 4 ft.       1 00		00 50	35 00 50 00



ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

Dark reddish green foliage; dark red blossoms.  2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	00
W. florida rosea. Rose Pink-	
4 to 5 ft Each \$1 00 7 50 5 to 6 ft	
W. groenewegeni. Red and White-	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft 1 50 10 00 5	00
W. japonica, var. rubra. Red—	
	00
5 to 6 ft 2 00 15 00 7	00
W. steltzneri. Dark Red—	
	00
	00
5 to 6 ft 2 00 15 00 7	00
W. vanhouttei. Carmine-	
	00
5 to 6 ft 2 00 15 00 7	00
W. verschaffeltei. Pale Pink-	
	00
5 to 6 ft 2 00 15 00 78	00
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia.  YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil.	
	00



# Vine Climbing and Trailing Plants

ACTINEDIA polygama.

SILVER VINE.	Per	10	
5-in pots. HeavyEach \$1 00	\$7	50	
AKEBIA quinata.			
FIVE LEAF VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers.			
5-in. pots	5	00	
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.  VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage			
rich crimson.			Per 100
6-in. pots	-	00	\$50 00 30 00
A. quinquefolia engelmanni.  ENGELMANN CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.			
5-in. pots		00	50 00
2 years; field-grown	4	00	30 00
A. tricuspidata veitchi.  BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; good Fall color. Best for walls.  4-in. pots; heavy	_	00	50 00 <b>35</b> 00
BIGNONIA grandiflora.	ŭ		•
CHINESE TRUMPETCREEPER. Large, brilliant orange red flowers.			
3 to 4 ft.; field-grownEach \$0.75 6-in. pots	5	00	
B. radicans. TRUMPETCREEPER. Strong climber with			
orange flowers in mid-Summer.         2 to 3 ft.; field-grown	6	00	
CELASTRUS scandens.			
<b>BITTER-SWEET.</b> Rapid growing; orange- yellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.			
2 to 3 ft.; heavy; field-grownEach \$0 75	5	00	35 00

CLEMATIS coccinea (texensis).				
SCARLET CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers. 4-in. pots	Per \$7			
C.—Large Flowering.				
Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, red Each \$1 00	8	50		
C. paniculata.				
SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. Rapid-grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer.			Per 1	100
5-in pots		00 50	\$40 30	
C. virginiana.				
VIRGINS BOWER. Similar to paniculata, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 2 years; field-grown Each \$1 00	7	50	50	00
EUONYMUS radicans.				
WINTERCREEPER. Attractive dark green- leaved evergreen plants of slow-growing habit and very hardy. Attractive for cover- ing walls, house foundations, as an under- growth in Evergreen borders or for edging.				
1-year; field-grownEach \$0 50		<b>5</b> 0		00
2-year; field-grown	3	50	<b>2</b> 5	00
E. radicans vegetus. (Evergreen.)				
BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Used as ground cover.				
1-year; field-grown Each \$0 50		50		00
2-year; field-grown	3	50	25	00
HEDERA helix.				
ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.				
4-in. pots Each \$0 50 Heavy; field-grown		00 00	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 25 \end{array}$	
JASMINUM nudiflorum.				
WINTER JASMINE. Yellow. 6-in. pots	10	00		
LONICERA japonica, var. Halleana.				
HALLS JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.				
4-in. potsEach \$0 50		00	30	
Heavy; field-grown	3	00	20	00

	A thunbergiana.		
flowers	U VINE. Dark green foliage; purple in July.	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. po	ots Each \$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
SCHIZOPH	IRAGMA hydrangeoides.		
	BING HYDRANGEA. Strong pottedEach \$2 50		
WICTEDIA			
AMER	ICAN WISTERIA. Strong growing r; rapid, long runners; flowers of lilac		
	ft	20 00	)
	ens, var. magnifica. radius 6 to 8 inches; color lilae;		
	before "frutescens."		
	ftEach \$1 50	10 00	
3 to 4	ft 2 50	20 00	)
familie	SE WISTERIA. Hardy climber with so of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis, and arbor work.		
	ftEach \$1 50	10 00	)
	ft.; field-grown 2 50	20 00	)
	s alba.  E WISTERIA. Same as sinensis, but white flowers.		
Heavy	; field-grown; 2 to 3 ft Each \$2 00	15 0	)
Standa	rds; 4 to 5 ft 7 50	50 00	)
Standa	ards; 5 to 6 ft 10 00	85 00	)

### SCHIZOPHRAGMA plumbaganoides. CLIMBING HYDRANGEA.

A rapid climber with large rich dark green foliage and showy flowers. effective on rough stone work of buildings, walls.

Potted plants.....\$2,50; \$20.00 per 10.

### ROSES

#### **CLIMBING ROSES**

\$1,00 each—\$9.00 per ten
Not less than five of a variety at the 10 rate

Alida Lovett, shellpink with sulphur shading. Bess Lovett, bright red; fragrant Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.
Dr. Van Vleet. flesh pink.
Gardenia. Bright yellow.
Lady Gay, cerise.
Mary Lovett, snow-white; blooms late.
Palus Scarlet, scarlet.
Silver Moon. semi-double—pure white.

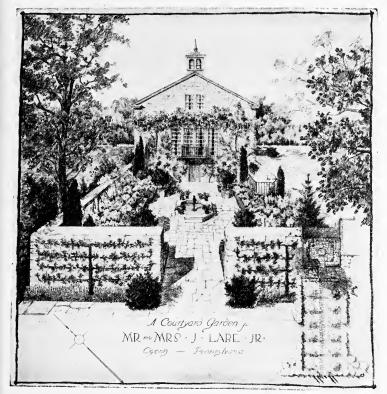
### EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES \$1.00 each—\$9.00 per ten

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate

Carolina Testout, rose. Duchess of Wellington, rose-madder. Frau Karl Druski, white. General McArthur, bright crimson. George C. Wand, vermillion. Hadley, rich, crimson-scarlet. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, deep imperial pink. Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, pearly-white. Lady Alice Stanley, coral rose, Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine. Los Angeles, flame pink, coral shading. Madame Cochet, pink. Madame Cochet, white. Madame Edouard Herrict, coral red. Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings. Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow. Ophelia, salmon pink. Pink Radiance, carmine-pink. Red Radiance, cerise-red.

THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms.

Rosa Wichuriana. White.  2-year-old; in 5-in. potsEach \$0 75  2-year-old; field grown	Per 10 \$6 00 5 00	Per 100 \$50 00 35 00
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color.		
hugonis. Clear yellow. May. 6-in. potsEach \$1 00		



ANDORRA LANDSCAPE DEPT.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

N. B. Quantities of 5 and 50 OF A VARIETY will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively.

LESS THAN FIVE PLANTS OF ONE SORT ARE SOLD AT THE TEN-RATE, PLUS 50%.

HERE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farmhouse and cottage, with the glowing yellow and orange Day-lilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing

against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalesque borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

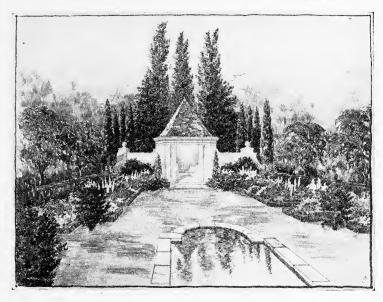
Of flowering plants, two things are demanded—Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration—these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list.

### SINGLE PLANTS 50c. EACH

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen. June to September. Amaranth-red. 1½ ft	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$12 00
A. ptarmica (Sneezewort). All Summer. White. 2 ft.	2 50	12 00
ACONITUM Fischeri (Azure Monkshood). September. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	25 00
A. napellus (Spark's Variety). June. Dark blue. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	
A. wilsoni. Tall grower; pale blue	5 00	
AJUGA genevensis (Geneva Bugle). May. Bright blue. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft	2 50	15 00
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. (Goldentuft.) May and June. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	12 00
ANCHUSA italica, var. Dropmore (Bugloss). New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	<b>3 5</b> 0	20 00
A. myosotidiflora. April and May. Blue 10 to 12 in.	3 00	20 00
ANEMONE hupehensis. All summer. Mauve-rose. 1½ to 2 ft	3 00	18 00
A. japonica alba. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	18 00
A. japonica rosea. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	18 00
A. whirlwind. Double wind flower. 2 to 3 ft. (from pots).	2 50	18 00
ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). June to September. Golden Yellow. 2 ft	<b>2 5</b> 0	15 00
AQUILEGIA californica. Pink and rose. Long spurs	2 50	15 00
A. canadensis (native columbine). Red and yellow. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00

	-	
AQUILEGIA chrysantha. May to August. Golden yellow. 3 ft	Per 10 \$2 50	
A. coerulea. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
A. Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids	3 50	20 00
A. nivea grandiflora. Pure white	3 50	20 00
ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May. White. 4 in	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
ARMERIA formosa. Summer. Rosy pink. 9 inches	2 50	15 00
A. cephalotus latifolia. Pink	2 50	
A. maritima, var. splendens. Thrift. Summer. Rose. 9 in	2 50	15 <b>0</b> 0
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. (Butterfly Weed). July and August. 2½ ft	3 50	
ASTER alpinus. Purple. June, July. 9 in	2 50	15 00
A. amethystinus. September and October. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
A. mauve cushion (Japanese Hardy Aster). October and November. Mauve. 9 in	3 00	20 00
A. Mother of Pearl. September and October. Mauve pink at edges. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
A. novæ angliæ. September and October. Purple. 4 ft	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
A. novæ angliæ rubra. October. Red. 3 ft	2 50	<b>15 00</b>
A. Robt. Parker. Lavender. September and October. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	15 00
A. tataricus. October and November. Purple. 5 ft	3 50	18 00
AUBRETIA hendersoni. (False Wallcress). April Purplish violet. 4 in	2 50	18 00
BAPTISA australis. Falseindigo. June and July. Dark Blue. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
BELLIS perennis. The Bride. June. Double White. 6 in.	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
B. perennis. Longfellow (Red). 6 in	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). July and August. Creamy white. 4 to 6 ft	2 50	18 00
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). August and September. White. 4 ft	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
B. latisquama. August and September. Lilac	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0

CAMPANULA carpathica. Blue. June to September	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
C. carpathica alba	2 50	15 00
C. glomerata (Danesblood). August. 1 to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
C. media calycanthema. Blue, white, pink. 18 in.	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July. Blue. 18 in.	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
C. persicifolia alba. June and July. White. 18 in	2 50	15 00
C. trachelium. Deep purple. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
CENTAUREA dealbata (Knapweed). July to September. Bright rose. 18 in	2 50	20 00
C. montana (Mountain Bluett). June and July. Dark purple. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides. (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in	2 50	<b>1</b> 5 00
CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and September. Rose purple. 3 ft	3 50	18 00
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Hardy varieties. Special list—page 102.		
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisies). Alaska, Westralia, California. All Summer. White. 2 ft	2 00	15 00
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. (Snakeroot). August and September. White. 2½ ft	2 50	<b>1</b> 5 <b>0</b> 0
C. racemosa. (Cohosh Bugbane). July and August. Pure White	2 50	15 00
CLEMATIS crispa (Curly Clematis). June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	18 00
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in	3 50	25 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to October, Golden yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
CRUCIANELLA stylosa (Crosswort). Early bloom. Bright purple. 6 in	3 50	20 00
DELPHINIUM belladonna. June. Blue. 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
D. bellamosum. Dark Blue	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
D. formosium. June. Deep Blue. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
D. chinense (Larkspur). July to September.		
Blue. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
D. chinensis. White	2 50	15 00
D. Gold Medal Hybrids	<b>2 5</b> 0	<b>15</b> 00



 ${\it A SATISFACTORY GARDEN BACKGROUND}. {\it A SATISFACTORY GARDEN BACKGROUND}.$ 

DIANTHUS barbatus. (Newport Pink)	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
D. barbatus (Deep Maroon)	2 50	15 00
D. barbatus (Scarlet Beauty)	2 50	15 00
D. compacta alba	2 50	<b>15 0</b> 0
D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). June and July. Pink. Creeping	2 50	15 00
D. marginatus grandiflora	2 50	15 00
D. pink beauty	2 50	15 00
D. plumaris (Hardy Pink). Mixed colors	2 50	<b>18</b> 00
DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 1 year.	5 00	35 00
DIGITALIS purpurea (Common Foxglove). June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft  D. purpurea rosea	2 50 2 50	15 00 15 00
DIGITALIS purpurea. White	2 50 2 50	15 <b>0</b> 0 <b>15 0</b> 0
DORONICUM caucasicum (Leopardbane). Early Spring. Bright yellow daisy-like bloom. Excellent for cutting. 2 ft	3 50	
ERYNGIUM amethystina (Sea Holly). July; amethyst blue. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. White, 3 to 4 ft	Per \$3	10 50	Per \$18	
E. coelestinum. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	•	50	,	00
EUPHORBIA corollata (Spurge)		50		00
	2	30	10	00
FUNKIA subcordata, var. grandiflora. September. White. Fragrant. 2 ft	5	00	35	00
F. nana alba	2	50	18	00
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and August. Lilac. 1 ft	2	<b>5</b> 0	15	00
F. fortunei (Day Lily). July and August. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2	50		
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). June to November. Yellow and red. 6 in	3	<b>5</b> 0	15	00
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to September. Red. 1½ ft	3	50	15	00
GEUM coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw. Immense double flowers; bright scarlet; superb for cut-	9	<b>50</b>	9.0	0.0
ting. June. 18 in		50 50	20	00
	J	90		
GYPSOPHILLA. Bristol Fairy. White. 2½ ft. An improved variety	5	00		
G. paniculata. Baby's Breath.	2	50	<b>1</b> 5	00
G. paniculata fl. pl. Double	3	<b>5</b> 0	20	00
G. repens rosea. Pink.	2	50		
HELENIUM autumnali rubrum. August and September. Bright terra-cotta red. 3 to 4 ft	2	50	15	00
H. Riverton Gem. August and September. Deep yellow to red. 3½ ft	2	50	15	00
H. superbum. September. Yellow. 4 ft	2	50	15	00
HELIANTHEMUM mutabile (Sun Rose). Light rose to lilac—to white	2	50	20	00
HELIANTHUS maximilians.       September.       Deep yellow.         6 to 8 ft.	2	50	15	00
H. mollis. September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft.	2	50	15	00
H. scaberrimus. Woolly Dodd. September. Deep yellow. 3 ft.	2	50	15	00
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. Yellow. July and August. 3 ft	2	<b>5</b> 0	15	00
HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft	2	50		
H. florham (Golden Day Lily). June and July	2	50		
H. flava. June. Yellow. 2 ft	2	50	15	00
H. fulva kwanso (Double Orange Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow. 2½ ft	2	<b>5</b> 0	15	00
H. fulva thunbergi. August and September. Lemon-yellow. 2½ ft	2	<b>5</b> 0	15	00

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). July. Coral red. 18 in.	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$15 00
HIBISCUS moscheutos. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft	2 50	<b>1</b> 5 00
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althaea rosea.)		
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April and May. White. 6 in.	<b>2</b> 50	15 00
INULA Britannica (Flea Bane). July to September. Light yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
IRIS. (Special lists—pages 103 and 104.)		
KNIPHOFIA Pfitzeri (Flame Flower). July to October. Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
LATHYRUS latifolius. (Climbing Hardy Pea)	2 50	15 00
LAVENDULA vera (Lavender)	3 50	20 00
LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue. All Summer. 18 in	2 50	15 00
LYCHNIS chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). July to September. Vermilion. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July. Crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	
L. viscaria, var. splendens. June and July. Pink. 15 in.	<b>3 5</b> 0	
LUPINUS (Lupine). Pink, white and blue. May and June.	3 50	20 00
LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Purple Loosestrife. July to September. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Beebalm). July and August. Scarlet. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
M. didyma rosea. July to August. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	20 00
MYOSOTIS scorpioides (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading	2 50	15 00
NEPETA mussini. July and August. Dense tufts. Violet blue. 12 in	2 50	15 00
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis (Dwarf Alpine Plant). Large creamy-white cup-shaped flowers. June till September	3 50	25 00
OENOTHERA missouriensis (Ozark Sundrops). June and July. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
O. fruticosa, var. youngi. Young's Primrose. June. Lemon yellow. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Evergreen. May and June. White. Field grown	1 50	10 00

		<del></del>
PAPAVER bractatum. May and June	Per 10 \$2 50	
P. orientalis (Poppy). From pots	5 00	Per 100 \$25 00
P. orientalis. Mrs. Perry	5 00	25 00
P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Scarlet, White Yellow	<b>2</b> 50	15 00
PENTSTEMON barbatus (Beard-tongue). July. Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	15 00
PEONIES—Special list—pages 105 and 106.		
PHLOX paniculata. Special list—page 107.		
P. amæna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in	2 50	15 00
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft	2 50	<b>15</b> 00
P. subulata rosea (Mountain Pink). May and June. Rose. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata. F. G. Wilson.	3 50	20 00
PHYSOSTEGIA grandiflora. Mid-summer. Mauve. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
P. virginiana (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). July to October. Blue	2 50	15 00
P. grandiflorum album. White	<b>2</b> 50	
PLUMBAGO. (See Ceratostigma.)		
POLYMONIUM cœruleum (Jacobs Ladder). Blue May and June	2 50	15 00
PRIMULA veris Invincible. May. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
PYRETHRUM roseum. Mixed colors. 1½ to 2 ft. June.	2 50	15 00
RUDBECKIA laciniata. July to September. Yellow. 8 ft.	2 50	15 00
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to October. 3 ft.	2 50	15 00
SALVIA azura. Sky blue. August to September. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	15 <b>0</b> 0
S. pitcheri. August and September. Rich gentian blue. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50	

SANTOLINA Incana (Lavender Cotton). Deep yellow. July. 1 ft	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
SCABIOSA caucasica. Lavender. June to September. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	18 00
S. japonica. July to September. Lavender. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
SEDUM album (Stonecrop). White. 6 in	2 50	15 00
S. acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading	2 50	15 00
S. kamschaticum. Prostrate growth. Golden yellow flowers.	2 50	
S. sieboldi. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in.	2 50	1 <b>5 0</b> 0
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in	2 50	20 00
S. spectabilis var. brilliant. Amaranth-red	2 50	20 00
SEMPERVIVUM. For the Rockery or Wall garden it is one of the most effective plants that can be used. Our offering is unusual as to varieties. Potted Plants in varieties: fim-		
briatum, glaucum, globiferm, gnaphlinum	3 50	25 00
SIDALCEA. Rosy Gem. June to July. 2 to 3 ft. Bright rose.	2 50	20 00
SPIRAEA aruncus (Aruncus Sylvester) (Goat's Beard). June and July. 4 to 5 ft	3 50	18 00
S. astilte ceres. Spikes of rosy lilac. June and July.	7 50	
S. a. Peach Blossom. Pearl pink	7 50	
S. a. Rhineland. Bright salmon crimson	7 50	
S. a. Rosea Magnifica. Rich rose.	7 50	
S. filipendula. July White. 1½ ft	3 50	18 00
S. ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft	3 50	18 00
STACHYS lanata. July. Pink. 1 ft	2 50	20 00
STATICE (Sea lavender) s. latifolia. July and August. Purplish blue. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	15 00
S. I. elegantissima. Blooms larger, flowers richer color than (latifolia).	3 50	
STOKESIA laevis (cyanea) (Stokesia). July to October. Lavender. 1½ ft	2 50	15 <b>0</b> 0
THALICTRUM aquilegifolia (Meadow rue). White. June to July. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
T. glaucum (Dusty Meadow Rose). Yellow. June. 2 ft	2 50	

THERMOPSIS carolina. Yellow. June. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$2 50	
THYMUS montanus coccinea. May. Bright red	2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
TROLLIUS europaeus (Globe Flower). Bright yellow. May to August. 1 to 2 ft	2 50	
TUNICA saxifraga (Tunica Flowers). All summer Light Pink	2 50	15 00
VALERIANA rubra (Valerian). Showy red blossoms. June to October. 2 ft	3 50	
VERONICA repens. Light blue; for rock work.	2 50	18 00
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July.  Blue. Spreading	2 50	18 00
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue.	2 50	18 00
V. spicata rosea. Delicate pink	2 50	18 00
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft.	2 50	
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue. Spreading	2 50	15 00

### SPECIAL NOTE

All perennials offered are heavy field grown stock, or if potted stock, are heavy plants, suitable for immediate effect.

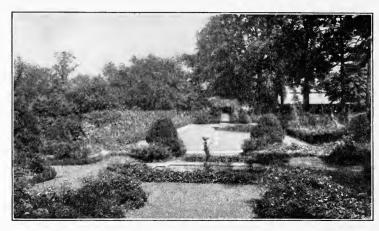


### HARDY FERNS

50c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

- ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Moist, shaded positions.
- ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.
- A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

  A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or
- A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
- ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.
- BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.
- **DICKSONIA** punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft. For open positions; forms large plantations.
- ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft. For open planting and wet soils.
- O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. For open positions, dry or moist soils.
- OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft. Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.
- O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft. For open plantings, dry or moist soils.
- cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft. For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.
- O. Regalis (Royal Fern). Wet positions. Sun or shade. 2 to 3 ft. PHEGOPTERIS hexagonoptera. For shade. 1 ft.
- POLYPODIUM vulgare (Polybody). For rock work. 4 to 10 in. WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.
- WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.



FLOWER GARDEN-ALDEN PARK MANOR.

EVERGREENS within a garden. They make a delightful background for the rich coloring in the flower borders. The enclosing hedge is of Hemlock; the beds are edged with Box, and Specimen Box Bush mark important corners. The pool is bordered with Prostrate Junipers (J. sabina tamariscifolia).

### HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

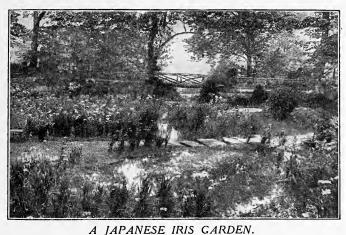
When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, these hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous Autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late Autumn, and

fill the house with cut flowers.

50c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

Adele-Deep bronze. Allentown-Bronze yellow. Blushing Bride—Clear pink. Dupont D. Levue-Orange. Genevieve Lonas-Pink. Inga—Dark red. Jessie Patterson-Rose. La Purete-White. Mrs. Paul Powers-Pink. Marie Pollitte-Rose, Semi-double. Regulus-Cinnamon. Rodell-Yellow. Ruth Cummings-Early. Terra cotta. Single. Sir Michael-Yellow, anemone flowered. Soeur Melaine-Pure White. Wm. Sabey-Canary yellow. W. M. Westlake-Golden yellow; reddish tint. IRIS 103



A Very Satisfactory Way to Utilize an Old Pond Bed or Bog

### JAPANESE IRIS (Iris kaempferi)

75c. each; \$4.00 per 10 OF ONE VARIETY \$35.00 per 100 in not less than 10 of a Variety

Of all the Iris family none equal the Japanese. The large blooms, carried well above the foliage, are gorgeous in their coloring, which ranges from purest white to deep purples, indigo blues and mahogany red, between which there is a wonderful array of tints and mottlings. To see our collection a visit to Andorra in June is worth while; or, better, buy a full set.

Dinah. Reddish purple, flaked with white.

Gold Bound. White.

Mahogany. Deep, velvety, mahogany red.

Oriole. Purple amaranth.

Princess Clothilde. Ash gray blushed with purple.

Pyramid. Deep violet-purple veined with white.

Robert Craig. French gray, base of petals tinted with violet.

Snow Bound. White.

Templeton. Six-petaled, violet-purple, marbled with white.

Vesta. Reddish-purple.

Victor. Porcelain veined with blue.

Zenobia. Light ground suffused with reddish purple.

#### IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT 50c EACH Per 10 Per 100 IRIS atroviolacea. May, Dark violet, 2 to 21/2 ft. \$2 50 \$20 00 2 50 April and May, Light blue, 6 in.... 15 00 I. pallida (dalmatica). June. Light blue. 3 ft... 3 50 3 50 I. pallida (Queen of May). May. Rosy lilac.... I. pallida (speciosa). June, Indigo-blue, 3 50 June, Yellow. 2 to 3 ft.... 2 50 20 00 I. pseudacorus. 2 50 I. siberica. May and June. Bright blue. 11/4 ft. 15 00 I. siberica alba. May and June. White. 11/2 ft... 3 50 20 00 I. siberica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. 11/2 ft. 2 50 15 00 I. siberica, var. sanguinea. May. Red. 11/2 ft... 2 50 15 00 2 50 15 00 L. siberica. Snow Queen. Mav. White. 11/2 ft.

### IRIS GERMANCA.

50c each; \$2.50 per 10 of one variety; \$15.00 per 100 in not less than 10 of a variety

Bossuet. Tall; standard petals, purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.

Celeste. Beautiful satiny blue.

Cengalti. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.

Clarissima. Standard petals pale yellow; fall petals deep purplish maroon.

Cordelia. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.

Delicata. Tall; standards yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.

Edina. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.

Eytheria. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined purple; very delicate.

Gazelle. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.

Hortense. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.

Hugh Block. Standards yellow; falls bronze.

La Tristesse. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.

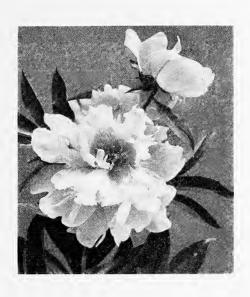
Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose.

Mexicana. Dwarf. Standards yellow; falls purple veined.

Mother of Pearl. Creamy bluish-lavender. (75c. ea.; \$5.00 per ten.)

Penelope. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety..

Walneriana. Standard petals deep lavender blue; fall petals clear bright blue.



# PAEONIA—PEONIES

## DOUBLE PEONIES

	Ea	ch	Per	10
Adlae Adamson. No. 352. Flesh rose	<b>\$</b> 0	75	<b>\$</b> 5	00
Ambrose Verschaffelt. No. 325. Purple-crimson,				
very full fragrant flower	1	00	7	50
Arthemise. No. 313. Rose pink		75	5	00
Brennus. No. 337. Crimson, semi-double		75		
Charles Verdier. Carmine flushed with bright				
violet		75	5	00
Comte de Diesbach. No. 464. Purplish-crimson		75		
Duchesse de Nemours. No. 458. Sulphur-white				
with greenish reflex fading to pure white.	1	E 0	10	00
Late	1	90	10	UU
Duchess D. Thebas. No. 363. Flesh white guard petals; centre creamy yellow	1	00	7	50
	_	75	-	00
Duke of Wellington. Sulphur-white				
Festiva Maxima. Paper-white, crimson flaked		75	Э	00
Fulgidi. No. 311. Crimson purple; semi-double		75		
Gloire de Douai. No. 456. Purplish scarlet		75		
Lady Bramwell. No. 305. Silvery rose, good size		••		
and substance, prolific bloom	1	00		
Lady Winborne (Kelway) No. 416. Fine pearly				
blush pink	1	50	10	00
Louis D'Estree No. 477. Deep rosy-pink. Fra-				
grant		75	5	00
Louis Van Houtte. No. 516 (Calot). Bright pur-				
ple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant-				
superb, late		75		
Mme. Bollet. No. 312. Flesh rose with white	1	50	10	00
reflex	_	50 75		00
Mme. Chaumy. No. 329. Satiny rose, center flesh		10	0	00

	T31-	
Mad. Courante. No. 316. Rich flesh color	Each \$1 00	
Mme. Coste. No. 348. Guard petals soft pink; tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white	1 50	Per 10
Mad. Ducel. No. 328. Salmon rose. Dwarf early	1 00	\$7 50
Faust. No. 330. Flesh	75	5 00
Mme. De Veroneville. Sulphur white	1 50	12 50
Mme. Lebon. No. 331. Bright cherry-red with sating tint, enormous flower	75	5 00
Mme. Vilmorin. No. 343. Guard petals blush, center peach blush flaked with crimson	<b>7</b> 5	
Marie Houillon. No. 324. Light satiny rose	75	5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75	5 00
Ne Plus Ultra. Bright, clean flesh rose	75	5 00
Octave Demay. No. 314. Soft flesh pink	1 50	
Paul Verdieri. No. 319. Dark crimson	75	
Prince Imperial. No. 322. Purplish scarlet	1 50	12 50
Rose Quintal. Carmine rose	75	5 00
Rubra Triumphans. No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed	75	5 00
Saturnalia. No. 323. Lilac rose, silvery tinted	75	5 00
Siidonie. No. 327. Lilac-rose	75	5 00
Sosthenes. No. 356. Light rose—edged white	75	
Tricolor-grandiflora. No. 386. Salmon pink, Late	75	5 00

#### SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

	Each	Per 10
Amiable. Delicate rose-pink	\$0 75	\$5 00
Comus. Light purple	75	5 00
Corallina. Rosy purple	75	5 00
Eclat. Purple. Wide petals	75	5 00
Josephine. Bright rose	75	5 00
Lucrinus. Rich crimson. Tall grower	75	5 00
Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower	75	5 00
Medusa. Rosy lilac	75	5 00

## **PHLOX**

#### PHLOX PANICULATA—HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

#### Assortment in Mixed Colors of Our Selection \$10.00 per 100

#### THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES

50c each; \$2.00 per 10 of a variety; \$15.00 per 100, not less than 10 of a variety at the 10 rate

Anna Cook. Soft lilac pink.

Argon. Salmon rose. Early. Dwarf.

Beacon. Cherry red.

B. Comte. Intense purple-crimson. 35c. each.

Candeur. Pure white. Dwarf.

Caran d'Ache. Dwarf, early. Rosy-crimson.

Champs-Elysees. Intense rich purple-crimson.

Eclaireur. Tall, early. Crimson-purple, rosy-white centre.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, light shadings, dark eye.

Frau. Buchner. Dwarf. Pure white.

Girondin. Dark carmine rose.

Henri Murger. Large, pure white; large carmine centre; very fine.

Independence. White.

La Fue de Monde. Flame color.

La Vague. Clear silvery rose.

Mad. P. Langier. Salmon-pink, dark eye.

Miss Lingard. Tall, early; fine, free flowering, white.

Mrs. Wm. Jenkins. White.

Ornament. Early, Clear rose.

Pantheon. Rose.

Prof. Schlieman. Bright lilac rose. Late.

Prof. Virchow. Carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy-carmine, claret-red eye.

Rynstrom. Pink.

Thor. Deep salmon pink, with scarlet glow.

Widar. Reddish-violet. White centre.

## **INSECTICIDES**

All prices are subject to change without notice.

# Sunoco Spray Oil

A heavy oil which readily gives a permanent and uniform emulsion when mixed with water. For all scale insects, mealy bugs, woolly aphids, mix at strength of one part oil to twenty parts of water (1 qt. to 5 gallons). This also kills the eggs and prevents Summer infestations of red spider, aphids and many other insects. January, February and March are favorable months for this treatment, but the late Fall, just after the leaves drop, is just as good. It is also used as a Summer spray and as a spreader for Bordeaux, lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate. Do not use with lime sulphur.

$\frac{1}{2}$	gallon	cans@	\$0.85		
1	gallon	cans@	1.50		
5	${\tt gallon}$	cans@	5.75		
15	gallon	$\mathtt{drums} \ \ldots \ldots @$	.70	per	gallon
30	gallon	drums@	.60	per	${\tt gallon}$
50	eallon	drums	50	ner	gallon

COATED ARSENATE OF LEAD. Patented. A thorough protection against JAPANESE BEETLES. One thorough spraying will protect the foliage during the Beetle season. Coated Arsenate of Lead has great sticking qualities, one spraying will be sufficient protection during the season. Use at the rate of five (5) pounds to fifty (50) gallons of water, or, one-half (½) pound to five (5) gallons.

1	lb. jar@	\$0.60
21/2	lb. jar@	1.10
25	1b. package@	6.25
100	lb. package	17.00

Place your orders now for next Spring's delivery as the demand will be heavy.

LEAD ARSENATE. A powder. An internal poison for destruction of leaf-chewing insects and fruit feeders, such as codling moth, curculio, bag worms, walnut caterpillars, tent caterpillars, tussock moth, potato bugs and many others. Use 2 to 3 lbs. per fifty gallons of water.

4	lb.	bags	 						 					٠.	.@	\$1.50
48	lb.	cartons	 				٠.		 						.@	14.00

BORDEAUX-LEAD ARSENATE combination. A powder. The insecticidal and fungicidal properties of these two materials, as previously described, are brought together in this useful combination. Use 3 to 6 lbs. to 50 gallons of water.

4	lbs.				@	\$1.75
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PARADICHLOROBENZENE (P. T. B.). Small crystals. Apply these about base of trees for control of borers in peach and cherry (not apple). Use from ½ to 1 ounce per tree. It may be used with perfect safety on very young (2-year-old trees) if raked from about trunk at end of three weeks. Directions on cans.

5	lbs.	<b></b>	.50
10	lbs.	@ 4	.50
25	lbs.		.00
100	lbs.		00.

NICOTINE SULPHATE (40%). A liquid. Aphids and all kinds of soft-bodied insects and some midges and same larvæ which do not come in this category are most effectively destroyed by this contact poison when used one part to 800 of water (1 or 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon). Makes a fine combination with Sunoco Spray Oil for control of box leaf miner and lace bugs. Roses, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and other flowers should be sprayed with it regularly throughout the summer. Full directions on can.

1/2	lb.	can		\$1.25
2	lb.	can	@	3.50
10	lb.	can	@	13.50

## **FERTILIZERS**

F.	INE GROUND RAW BONE.	For lawns apply 1000 lbs.	per
acre.	Bag of 200 lbs		'. <b>50</b>
	Per ton (2000 lbs.)		5.00

F.	& I.	ТОВА	cco.	Fine	ground,	excellent	as	a	grass	fer-
tilizer.	Bag	of 100	lbs						@ \$	4.50
	$\operatorname{Per}$	ton (20	00 <b>0</b> lbs.)					٠.	@ 4	15.00

**PEAT (Holland Peat).** This is very finely ground. Excellent for potted plants or for Azaleas, Rhododendrons and similar plants.

The Brand we offer is also used by us in our propagating department and for our small azaleas, etc.

Do not confuse Holland with German Peat.

	Per bale		@	\$5.00	
	5 bales		@	<b>4.50</b> per	bale
	10 bales		@	<b>4.00</b> per	bale
(	Car load lo	ots price on application.			

WHITE ROSE PLANT FOOD. A plant food which furnishes in correct proportions and available form, the three necessary elements which sustain the plant in all stages of its growth—potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. For grasses, flowers, vegetables, shrubbery, roses. Fine for lawns and golf greens. One pound treats 50 square feet of lawn. Full directions with each package.

1 11	b.	can@	\$0.25	25 lb.	bag@	\$2.50
5 1	b.	can@	.75	50 lb.	bag@	4.00
10 11	b.	can @	1.25	100 lb.	bag@	6.50

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction: Many of our customers, after the receipt of goods, write or telephone us for some suggestions for the proper planting of the material in hand, and in order that the proper information may be at hand so that the stock can be promptly and properly cared for, we have written the following brief but complete instructions, which if followed will insure satisfactory results.

# The Whole Subject of Successful Planting

may be briefly summed up as follows: Use Andorra-grown Trees, Shrubs and Plants; a well-drained hole larger than the spread of the roots; good soil, broken roots carefully trimmed and the top branches shortened in; soil packed so that the tree stands quite firm; a heavy mulching as soon as the planting is completed; careful watering during the first season, and thorough cultivation afterward.

On Arrival of the Shipment the bales or cases should be opened at once (except in freezing weather, when they should be placed in a cellar or other protected place to thaw out before unpacking), and if the stock cannot be planted at once it should be "heeled-in," taking care to protect the roots from the sun and winds. To do this, select for a heeling-in ground a location where there is good drainage; dig a trench from 1½ to 2 feet in depth and of sufficient width to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, covering the roots carefully and thoroughly with soil, taking care that it is well worked in about them so as not to leave vacant spaces; then mound the soil along the line of trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where the trees are to remain heeled-in any length of time.

Preparing to Plant. The most important point is the preparation of the hole; this should be dug at least a foot or two wider than the spread of roots of the tree to be planted, a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper, and in the bottom of the hole the soil should be well loosened. Where the soil is not good, a much larger excavation should be made, and refilled with first-class soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be thoroughly loosened, if possible, digging or blasting entirely through the clay; if not, then dig deep enough to fill in with stone or other loose material to provide proper drainage, which is most important.

Kind of Soil. A frequent question is "what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it." Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparations for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given an abundance of good soil if one would attain satisfactory

results. The best is that stripped from an old meadow, where the sod and topsoil can be taken together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and turning the pile two or three times in the season to thoroughly mix them and prevent the manure burning out. When either of these kinds of soil is not procurable, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting, but in no case should fresh manure or patent fertilizers be used.

When Setting the Tree

take care that all broken portions of the roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner, cutting from the under side upward and using a pruning knife in preference to shears; than spread the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots, so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than two or three inches deeper. As the soil is filled in by layers, it should be carefully and firmly packed until the hole is filled to within an inch or two of the top. If it is dry weather the watering should now be done, and then the last of the soil spread without packing it. This loose top soil will act as a mulch and help to retain the moisture.

After Planting. As soon as the hole is filled and the tree has been properly and firmly set, spread over the surface a layer 3 to 4 inches thick of either old or fresh manure, to extend a foot or two beyond the line of the newly-filled hole. This mulching is important, as it will shade the ground and help to hold the moisture, and moisture is, after careful planting, the most important aid to insure success. It should be borne in mind that when a tree is transplanted, no matter how carefully the work is done, it is impossible to take up the entire root system, and therefore, before it is able to care for itself, new roots must be formed to take hold of the soil. In the meantime the moisture is being continually evaporated from the trunk and branches by the action of the wind and sun, and this must be balanced by an artificial supply. During the dry spells and hot weather of the following season, the soil around the base of the tree, for a space wider than the hole, should be frequently watered, but not sufficient to make the ground soggy, and when possible the foliage should be sprayed.

Proper Pruning. As it is impossible to transplant a tree without affecting the root system, it is important, in order to balance the supply and to help avoid excessive evaporation, that the top of the tree should be cut back. The amount of cutting depends entirely on the amount of fibrous root carried by the tree, although hard-wooded varieties usually require harder cutting than soft woods. It is a good rule to remove about three-fourths of last year's growth from all the branches; and in doing this use a sharp knife, making a perfectly clean cut, and taking off the branch or part

of branch either at a fork or close to a strong bud. Be very careful not to leave stumps, as they invariably die back and create decay. The best time for pruning is when the trees are set out, and if they are large it will be found advisable to cut them before they are planted; but in every case be careful to preserve the natural form of the tree, and do not cut back into old heavy wood that does not show buds.

Shrubbery will, as a rule, stand considerable pruning when set out. This must be determined by the shape of the plant, the amount of growing roots it carries, and the season at which it is to bloom. If lilacs and forsythias are planted in the Spring or Fall, and pruned severely, the next season's flowers will be lost, as they make their flowering buds on the old wood; and in case of shrubs of similar habit the pruning should be moderate, or if the plants are sufficiently robust the pruning should be left until the flower is past, and then done before the new growth commences, so that they will set their bloom for the following year. On the other hand, shrubs like Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, which make their bloom on the growth of the current year, should be cut back severely in the early Spring, after the danger of hard freezing is past, as severe pruning induces new growth, and hence a greater abundance of bloom. Shrubbery pruning should be done with a knife, not with hedge shears, and, as a rule, just after the plants have flowered; but in some cases this would prevent the showy fruits and seeds in the Autumn. It is almost impossible to give general directions for pruning shrubbery and to those who wish more information we shall be glad to recommend books which treat the subject very fully.

The first thing to be considered is the Planting Perennials. proper preparation of the soil. enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they will withstand the drought of Summer. If planted in dry weather, they should be well watered, and throughout the Summer the surface of the beds thoroughly cultivated to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture. All plants having weak stems should be staked to keep them in their natural position, and as soon as the individual flowers are passed they should be cut off to allow the strength of the plant to go toward forming other flowers instead of seed. This will prolong the period of the bloom. In the Fall cut all plants, except those which are evergreen, to within six inches of the ground, and cover the beds with long manure. In the Spring the long, strawy part of the manure should be removed and the short litter that remains be forked into the beds, to enrich them and aid the soil to retain moisture. A garden-fork should be used in working the beds after planting.

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